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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 36.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 296.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.
O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.
JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil) 75 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
4 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
2 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$3.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two X's signify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, June 24, 1877.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	* 10.15 a. m.	1.15 a. m.
" "	12.00 " "	5.15 " "
" "	* 9.35 p. m.	3.20 p. m.
" "	" "	* 2.30 p. m.

Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	11.15 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	* 9.30 p. m.	3.25 p. m.

New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.05 a. m.	12.15 p. m.
" "	* 5.10 " "	* 12.30 p. m.
" "	3.15 p. m.	* 9.45 " "
" "	* 2.05 " "	" "

* Mixed trains.
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.
‡ Daily except Saturday.
§ Mondays only.
All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time, which is 30 minutes later than Columbus time.

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4 No. 3		No. 3 No. 4
8 00 12 15	Muskegon	1 45 7 30
7 25 11 41	Ferryburg	2 18 8 40
7 15 11 38	Grand Haven	2 28 8 50
6 30 11 07	"Pigeon	2 58 9 40
5 55 10 40	Holland	3 35 11 15
5 07 10 18	Pillmore	3 55 11 45
8 55 9 30	Allagan	4 45 1 15

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and Notary Public; River street.

MCBRIDE, P. R., Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11, River street.

SHERBURNE, S. W., Blenden, Mich., Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Special attention given to foreclosure of mortgages and collections. Office in the Village of Zeeland at the Store of A. Bolks & Bros.

TEN BYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent. Office in Kenyon's block, 2nd floor, River street.

Bakeries.

DESSINK, G. J. A. Proprietor of Olty Bakery; Confectionery and cigars; Refreshments in this line served on call; Eighth street.

Baking and Breads.

KENYON, NATHAN, Baking and Collecting. Drafts bought and sold; cor. Eighth and River streets.

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L. barber. Hair cutting, shaving, shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at reasonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City Hotel.

Books and Stationery.

KANTERS, L. T. Dealer in Books, Stationery, Cigars, Notions and Toys, opposite City Drug Store, Eighth street.

Boots and Shoes.

HEROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc.; Eighth street.

Dentist.

GEE D. M. Dental Surgeon; residence and office on Eighth Street, opposite Bakker & Van Raalte.

FERGUSON, B. R. Dental Surgeon. Performs all operations pertaining to Dentistry in the best style of the art. Office, up stairs next door to Post Office.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENGES, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumeries. Eighth street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. Van Den Bree's Family Medicines; River St.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full stock of goods pertaining to the business See advertisement.

Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins, picture Frames, etc.; River street.

RIDSEMA J. M., & SON, General Dealers in Furniture and Coffins; Eighth street. See advertisement.

Groceries.

FLIETSTRA, A., Groceries and Supplies; a ready market for country produce; a choice stock always on hand; cor. Eighth and Market st.

TE VAARWERK, G. J., Family Supply Store; a choice stock of groceries always on hand. Blacksmith shop in rear of store; Eighth street.

General Dealers.

DURSEMA J. & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hats, Caps, Clothing and Feed; River street.

TE ROLLER, D., Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and conveyancer; office and store, cor. 9th and Market street.

VAN PUTTEN G., General Dealers, in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc.; River st.

Hardware.

VAN DER VEEN, E., Dealer in General Hardware; cor. Eighth and River street.

Livery and Sale Stables.

BOONE & ALBERTI, Livery and Sale Stable. Office and barn on Market street. Everything first-class.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; Office of Daily Stage Line to Saugatuck, 9th street, near Market.

Liquor Dealers.

TEN HAGE, Wm., Dealer in all kinds of Liquors, Beer, Cider, Pop, Cigars, Sardines, and keeper of a fine Pool Table, No. 50 Eighth street.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIJKEMA J. & C. Wagon and Blacksmith Shop, Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. Eighth Street a few doors west of River.

Merchant Tailors.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

VORST, W., Merchant Tailor. Cloth purchased elsewhere, will be cut to order. Repairing promptly attended to. River street.

Meat Markets.

BUTKAU W., New Meat Market, near corner of Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

KUITE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and vegetables; Meat Market on 8th street.

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt, and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper and twine; 8th street.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

DEMING, W. H., Manufacturer of Plows. By improved machinery is enabled to sell the regular Kalamazoo, Plow and warrant them, at lower prices than any surrounding town. Plow points ground to order. 10th street west of River st.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Agricultural Implements; commission agent for Mowing Machines. cor. 10th & River street.

PAUELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of *Flugger Mills*; (Steam Saw and Flour Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

VERBEEK, H. W. & CO., Proprietors of the Phoenix Planing Mill. All kinds of building material furnished at Grand Rapids prices.

Notary Publics.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Collections made in Holland and vicinity.

ROOST, John A. Notary Public. Office in Common Council Room, Van Landegend block, Eighth street.

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Insurance Agent. Office, City Drug Store, 6th street.

Physicians.

ANNIS, T. E., Physician; residence, opposite S. W. cor. Public Square.

BEST, R. B. & L. E., Surgeons and Physicians. Office at their residence, Oversey, Mich.

LEDEBOER, B. Physician and Surgeon; Office corner Eleventh and River street opposite public square.

MORRIS, S. L., Physician and Surgeon. Office, over E. Hamold's Boot and Shoe Store, Eighth street.

SCROUTEN, R. A. City Physician. Office at D. R. Meengs' Drug Store, 8th Street.

Photographers.

HIGGINS, E. P. the leading Photographer, Gallery opposite this office.

Saddlery.

VAUPEL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips; Eighth street.

Sewing Machines.

KANTERS, A. M. Agent for Ottawa and Allagan Counties, for the *"Bowie Sewing Machine."* Dealers in needles and attachments.

Tobacco and Cigars.

TE ROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Eighth street.

Watches and Jewelry.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers, and dealers in Fancy Goods; Corner of Market and Eighth Street.

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.

Visiting others are cordially invited.
R. A. SCROUTEN, N. G.
N. W. BACON, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

J. S. BURNS, W. M.
O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 35 @ 40
Beans, bushel	2 00 @ 2 10
Butter, lb.	16 @ 18
Clover seed, lb.	12 @ 15
Eggs, dozen	15 @ 18
Hay, ton	8 00 @ 10 00
Onions, bushel	1 00 @ 1 10
Potatoes, bushel	30 @ 35
Timothy Seed, bushel	30 @ 35
Wool, lb.	30 @ 35

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 00 @ 3 25
" " " " " "	2 75 @ 3 00
" " " " " "	2 50 @ 2 75
" " " " " "	2 25 @ 2 50
Hemlock Bark	24 00 @ 26 00
Staves, white oak	12 00 @ 14 00
Staves, white oak	12 00 @ 14 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 54 @ 2 75
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75 @ 3 00
Stave bolts, soft wood	3 00 @ 3 25
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 25 @ 3 50
Railroad ties	2 00 @ 2 25
Shingles, A m.	2 00 @ 2 25

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	\$ 1 10 @ 1 15
Corn, shelled bushel	50 @ 55
Oats, bushel	25 @ 30
Buckwheat, bushel	60 @ 65
Bran, ton	16 00 @ 18 00
Feed, ton	23 00 @ 25 00
Barley, 100 lb.	1 10 @ 1 15
Middling, 100 lb.	1 25 @ 1 30
Flour, 100 lb.	3 25 @ 3 50
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00 @ 3 25

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	5 @ 6
Pork, "	6 @ 7
Lard, "	10 @ 11
Smoked Meat	8 @ 9
" " "	8 @ 9
Shoulders	6 @ 7
Tallow, per lb.	6 @ 7
Turkeys	10 @ 11
Chickens, dressed per lb.	8 @ 9

Special Notices.

I HAVE just received and added to my stock a lot of carpets which I offer cheaper than anything ever offered before in Holland. Come and see them before you purchase elsewhere.

D. BERTSCH.

FURNITURE!!

A new stock of
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Picture
Frames, Motto's, Etc.

THREE KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES.

And a full line of all kinds of

FURNITURE

At the lowest prices FOR CASH.

H. MEYER & CO.,
38-4w River Street.

JUST opened a very large and assorted stock of Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, in fact, a complete and heavy stock of fall and winter goods of every description—such as flannels, merinos, gents' and ladies' underwear—an assortment of children's hosiery unsurpassed in Western Michigan, and an endless variety of notions. I also keep the Domestic Patterns for the especial accommodation of the ladies.

D. BERTSCH.

THAT excellent Japan Tea at 50 cents a pound is having a tremendous run. Also, a large stock of horse blankets cheaper than ever, at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Dr. L. E. Best, having settled in the Holland colony, offers his services as a Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur to the public at large, and whereas he pays particular attention to chronic diseases, and fine surgery, he has concluded to stop at the City Hotel, in the City of Holland, on Saturday of each week, where he can be consulted from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

L. E. BEST, M. D.
OVERTYSEL, Sept. 22, 1877.

HARD times can't effect the following prices: Good undershirts and drawers at 25 cents a pair; and a large and assorted stock of prints at only 6 cents a yard, at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints, these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle, 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by J. O. Doesburg, No. 70, Eighth street, and Wm. Van Putten, River street, Holland, Mich.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter when you can get at our store *Shiloh's Consumption Cure*, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, *Shiloh's Porous Plaster* gives prompt relief. Sold by J. O. Doesburg, No. 70, Eighth street and Wm. Van Putten, River street, Holland, Mich.

HACKMETACK, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by the above dealers.

Horatio Seymour's Views on the Silver Question.

New York, Oct. 12.—The Sun's Utica special gives an interview with Horatio Seymour: "I think," he said, "that the demonetization of silver was an unfortunate thing. It is of no particular consequence whether it was right or wrong in itself, it was untimely. It involved a question with which the people had not been made familiar. We were going along in the right direction before that. The country had been made to see the necessity and practicability of returning to a specie basis. Now the new question is forced upon us. What constitutes a specie basis? and on that question a great diversity of opinion is developed. Half the number who have contributed their efforts toward disseminating sound financial doctrines are at variance with the other half, and the demonetization of silver has caused trouble. The bill itself was smuggled through Congress. I do not mean by that to cast reflection on those who introduced or voted for it, but what I mean is that the people were wholly ignorant of the scope of the law at the time of its passage."

In regard to the present fluctuation of silver, Mr. Seymour said: "You lessen the value of anything when you lessen its use. The chief use of silver all over the world is for coin. A general movement looking toward the demonetization of silver in Europe and the United States necessarily diminished its value somewhat, but not very much. I doubt if any other commodity, not excepting gold, could stand as firm against such an attack. If silver were restored to its old place in our monetary system, I am inclined to think it would be as valuable now as it ever was. The effect of a double standard is that each regulates the other. In making valuable clocks they have what they call a compensation pendulum. One kind of metal contracts and the other expands with the variations in the weather, and thus a perfect balance is preserved. An idea like that, I think, was in the minds of those who made gold and silver the basis of our coinage. It has not operated badly. If those who have studied the subject found that a change was desirable, it was clearly their duty to fully inform and educate the public mind before they secured the enactment of the law. As it is, many people think that this is a movement of the creditor class against the debtor class to make more onerous the burdens of debt; but the bondholders and other creditors must be careful lest they go too far. They cannot afford to provoke the antagonism of the debtor class. They are entitled to all that law and equity give them, but, if their contract is for payment in coin, it is not for them to dictate the kind of coin. The restoration of silver to its old place in our system will not cure the evils which its demonetization produced. Remonetization may even have the effect of impairing our credit. But for the law of 1873 no such danger would now threaten us."

I asked, "Would you have the silver dollar of the same value as the gold dollar, or would you have two standards as well as two coins?"

"I would have them of an equal value, if possible, but the determination of that value is part of the problem. As I have tried to explain, the value which silver would have if it were restored to its old place cannot be ascertained by the price it brings now that it is demonetized. I desire the restoration of silver not as a means of avoiding the payment of any part of our just debts, but because silver is getting to be one of the great products of our country, and it is not desirable that the uses of any of our great products should be lessened."

For the Holland City News.

To Elucidate.

MR. EDITOR:—Our recent fire prompted me to ask for a little room in your paper to address myself to the public.

Why did Kenyon's Hall burn?

Because the fire department can't pump water out of insufficient wells.

Why was not the fire stopped?

Because there were no pails on hand.

Every house should have two pails with the owner's names thereon and the whole expense would be 35 cents.

Why could not we get on the top of several buildings?

Because we have not got ladders enough in the city. Everybody can make one at the cost of 30 cents.

Why can't the city have a chimney-sweep, and sweep every chimney clean twice a year?

The cost would be only 25 cents per chimney. A mason would be the right person for this, and could inspect every chimney at the same time.

Why should the stores furnish pails alone? It is every one's duty to help in case of fire, because we cannot rely on the fire engines alone.

Why do we see so many spectators at a fire, without rendering assistance?

The reason of this is, that most of them don't know what to do. This might be remedied by appointing a patrol of about 20 men every year, who could assign these people to work, and in case of absolute refusal, prosecute them under the State law.

Why not make the deliberate carrying off of the pails payable by a fine of \$5. One man ought to be appointed by the city every year, to attend to the distribution of such pails.

Why not lead the water from H. D. Post's land into the city, and, if necessary, in case of a fire, let one engine supply the other. This could be managed with a box, of which the cost would not exceed \$5.

Why have J. Trimpe, Vennema, Harrison, the new school house, and Kenyon's now, and quite a number more whose names I have forgotten, had fire?

Because there was no chimney sweeper.

M. P. VASER.

HOLLAND, Oct. 13, 1877.

Antichrist's Program.

A preacher named Baxter is making England happy by interpreting the prophecies of Daniel and Zechariah, with a little aid from the Apocalypse. The Bonaparte family are going to be in business about this period. Cardinal Lucien is to be the next pope, and his young cousin, the prince imperial, will ascend the French throne under ultramontane influences. The present war will go on, and a new one arise between France and Germany, the result of both being the reconstruction of the ten kingdoms which formed the Roman empire of Augustus Caesar. Then shall arise Antichrist, in the person of a nobody, who shall become a great king, according to the prophet Daniel. This role is likely to be assumed by Prince Jerome Napoleon, and the above requirements for the character are satisfied well enough in him; but how is he to become the sovereign of some small state in Asia Minor, as Baxter stipulates? However, —letting that pass,—Antichrist is to conquer the world, make a seven-years covenant with the Jews, and rule disreputably for half that time, when another and the great Antichrist, who masquerades in prophecy as "the little horn," is to arise, set siege to Jerusalem and meet his Sedan in the battle of Armageddon. It will take seven months to clear away the mountains of dead bodies that will be heaped up in this conflict. After all this Christ will appear bodily on the Mount of Olives, and begin his thousand-years' reign upon earth. At that time 144,000 Christians,—the elect,—will be translated, and there will be more conversions to the truth in one generation than have been made in 6,000 years. If it can be done so easy as that, why can't we have it done now, and right along?—the world would certainly be much pleasanter to live in. But Baxter does not touch on this point, and, like all other expounders he doesn't take the United States into consideration at all. In fact, it seems that the Hebrew prophets, who could see the end of the world in detail, couldn't see across the Atlantic at all.—*Springfield Republican*.

How to Shine.

Perhaps no question of domestic economy is so often asked, and so seldom answered satisfactorily, as how to give linen that beautiful finish peculiar to fine laundry work, the secret of which, laundrymen are so careful in keeping. Mr. J. B. Dobbins, of Philadelphia, who long ago achieved a reputation for manufacturing good goods, seeing this great want, has, for a long time been engaged in a series of experiments, with a view of perfecting an article for family use best adapted to this purpose, resulting in what is known as Dobbins' Electric Starch Polish. We have tried this Polish, and find it most extraordinary

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The Grand Jury of Paterson, N. J., have indicted all the officers of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company for conspiracy in removing the assets of the bank after it failed. Col. John W. Forney has sold the Philadelphia Press for \$150,000. Col. W. W. Nevins is the purchaser. The remains of the gallant Custer were interred at West Point, N. Y., on the 11th inst. About 2,000 people were in attendance, and the funeral ceremonies were quite imposing.

A question of executive privilege has come up in connection with the investigation by the Pittsburgh Grand Jury of the facts and circumstances of the July riot. Subpoenas have been served upon various State officials, including Gov. Hartranft, commanding them to appear and testify. They have seen fit to disobey the summons, advised there by the Attorney General, and the Grand Jury thereupon has asked that they be adjudged guilty of contempt and compelled to appear and give testimony. William C. Gilman, the extensive forger of insurance scrip, pleaded guilty in a New York court, and was sentenced to five years in the State prison.

The amount necessary to procure the transportation from Egypt of the obelisk presented by the Khedive to the city of New York has been subscribed. The monument is the companion and counterpart of Cleopatra's Needle, and will cost \$100,000 to bring over.

CHARLES H. WORTHEN, late an employee of the firm of Field, Leiter & Co., of Chicago, has recovered a verdict in the Massachusetts Supreme Court of \$19,300, against the Grand Trunk railway, for the loss of a leg.

THE WEST.

ALMOST the entire business portion of the village of Vacaville, Solano county, Cal., together with a number of residences, has been destroyed by fire. The loss aggregates upwards of \$100,000. The reported earnings of twenty-four Western railroad companies during the month of September aggregate \$8,443,972, against \$7,186,872 during the corresponding month last year. The increase is \$1,257,100. The greatest increase was in the earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road. Nine of the twenty-four roads suffered a decrease as compared with the same month in 1876.

A CONVENTION for furthering the improvement of the navigation of the Upper Mississippi river was in session at St. Paul last week. Resolutions were adopted urging upon Congress the necessity of an appropriation sufficient to secure good navigation from the falls of St. Anthony to the Gulf of Mexico, and endorsing the building of levees by the General Government. The Chicago papers chronicle the death of Daniel O'Hara, a prominent citizen and leading Democratic politician.

A SINGULARLY horrible tragedy was enacted in a Chicago hotel a few days ago. A man named J. M. Gladden, hailing from Iowa, murdered a married woman, the wife of one Bell, with whom he had been criminally intimate, by cutting her throat, and then ended his own life by the same means. The Kansas City Times states that grave doubts exist as to the guilt of Joel Collins, who was recently killed as one of the Union Pacific train robbers, and his father, a wealthy citizen of Dallas, Texas, has employed counsel to investigate the matter. It is claimed that Collins could not have been present at the train robbery, that he was returning from the Black Hills, where he had sold a drove of cattle for \$20,000, and his conduct when captured is accounted for on the hypothesis that he supposed he had fallen in the hands of robbers, and was determined to resist to the end.

ANOTHER of the Union Pacific train robbers has been arrested in Callaway county, Mo. His name is James Berry. Milwaukee telegram: "J. M. Binkley, Assistant Attorney General of the United States under President Johnson, and who has resided in this city for a year and a half past, has disappeared mysteriously. His mental condition for several days past has excited some apprehension."

JAMES BERRY, the Pacific railroad robber captured in Callaway county, Mo., has died of the wounds inflicted by the Sheriff while arresting him. He made a confession to the effect that Collins, who was killed in Kansas, planned the robbery; that the names of the other men were correct; is now known by the Express Company, and that they all traveled 200 miles together, and then separated in squads of two. Berry's partner went to Chicago.

THE SOUTH.

THE cotton crop in the South this season will fall somewhat short of last year. Picking is progressing rapidly, except in Mississippi, in which State considerable damage has been done by storms. The yield is estimated as follows: In Louisiana, 25 per cent. less than last year; in Mississippi, 10 per cent. less; in Arkansas it compares favorably with last year, and in Texas the decrease will be about 25 per cent.

COLLEGE MEN and six revenue officers recently made a raid on the moonshiners in Burke county, N. C., captured two illicit distillers and a large amount of crooked whisky. While returning with their booty they were attacked by the moonshiners, and all but one were wounded.

GENERAL.

THE barge P. C. Williams, was driven ashore, during the gale at Leamington, Ont. The Captain, four men, and a woman were drowned. FAILURES: The Pioneer Land and Loan Bank of San Francisco, liabilities \$1,113,000, assets nil; the Franklin Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, liabilities \$200,000; the German-American Bank of Quincy, Ill., liabilities \$100,000.

A New York dispatch informs us that "the railway companies have advanced rates on westward freights 33 1/3 per cent." A steamer sailed from New York for London, the other day, with 100 stone-cutters on board. These men go out under a year's contract, at \$4 per week. Another company of 100 is soon to follow. The storm of last week was the most destructive experienced for years on Lake Erie. Numerous wrecks are reported, many instances accompanied by loss of life. Niles G. Parker, ex-State Treasurer of South Carolina, has been arrested in Jersey City and lodged in the county jail on a requisition from Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, charging him with plundering the State. He says he is willing to turn State's evidence.

EDWARDS PIERCEPORT, United States Minister to the Court of St. James, has tendered his resignation.

TUCSON (Arizona) telegram: "A most serious and threatening state of affairs exists at El Paso, Texas. The entire lower portion of El Paso county is in possession of the mob,

and Americans throughout the county have abandoned their homes and fled to El Paso for safety. Judge Howard, who killed Louis Cordia, succeeded in making his escape to Mesilla, where he still remains. Cordia is said to have been the leader of the mob, who are all more desperate and threatening in consequence of his death. A large number of outlaws are encamped near the county-seat. They declare they will fight the troops if the latter attempt to make arrests. Judge Blaker is en route from Fort Davis with troops to restore order."

A WASHINGTON telegram to the Chicago Tribune says: "An Indiana gentleman of prominence who has arrived here says that Senator Morton can never again come to Washington. He gives the following description of his present condition: With the exception of slight activity in his arms, Senator Morton's body is practically dead below the chin, and it is with difficulty that nourishment of any kind can be administered to him." The sick Senator was removed last week from Richmond to Indianapolis.

A TELEGRAM from the Chicago Times' correspondent with the Sitting Bull Commission brings information that the fugitive chieftain has consented to meet and treat with the commission at Fort Walsh. Sitting Bull has with him fifty Nez Perce warriors, who escaped from the Bear's Paw fight, and their case may possibly complicate the duties of the commission somewhat.

WASHINGTON.

THE President and several members of the Cabinet attended the Maryland Fair, at Frederick, last week.

COLUMBUS DELANO, formerly Secretary of the Interior, was caned in the streets of Washington, the other day, by ex-Judge Wright, of Indiana. Wright, it seems, was indicted for fraud some years ago, and attributes his ill-fortune to Delano. Gen. McMillan, of Louisiana, has been appointed Pension Agent for the consolidated agencies for the Southwest, with headquarters at New Orleans, succeeding Isabel (colored), whose bond was defective. The administration will do its utmost to secure an appropriation of at least \$200,000 for the purposes of the Paris Exposition.

THE deficiency of the Navy Department is about \$2,000,000; that of the Department of Justice about \$250,000. Secretary Schurz asks for \$33,000 to repair the damage sustained at the Interior Department by the recent fire.

THE Democratic caucus for the nomination of officers of the House of Representatives was held on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 13. Hiestor Clymer, of Pennsylvania, presiding. For the Speakership, Randall, Sawyer and Goode were nominated, the names of Morrison and Cox having been previously withdrawn from the contest. Randall received the nomination on the first ballot, the vote standing: Randall, 107; Goode, 23; Sawyer, 12. The caucus made the nomination unanimous. John G. Thompson, of Ohio, was renominated for Sergeant-at-Arms by acclamation. Adams was renominated for Clerk on the first ballot. There were three ballots for Door-keeper, resulting in the choice of Col. Polk, of Missouri. J. M. Stewart, of Virginia, was nominated on the first ballot for re-election as Postmaster. Rev. Dr. Poisel, of the Southern Methodist Church, was nominated for Chaplain.

POLITICAL.

THE Democrats have carried Ohio by a majority of about 25,000, and secured a majority in the Legislature of about forty on joint ballot, which insures a Democratic United States Senator in place of Stanley Matthews. In Iowa the Republican majority is between 40,000 and 50,000, and the Legislature largely Republican.

A LARGE meeting of New York Republicans, called for the purpose of endorsing President Hayes, was held in Cooper Institute one night last week. Prof. Dwight of Columbia Law School, presided. George William Curtis was the principal speaker. Resolutions strongly endorsing the national administration were adopted.

THE Republicans of the Black Hills recently held a delegate convention at Deadwood, chose E. C. Brearly a delegate to Washington, and adopted resolutions endorsing the national administration. The Republican State Committee of Georgia has disbanded.

At a meeting of the German and Independent Citizens' Committee of New York city, the other day, it was resolved that both the Democratic and Republican State tickets were unworthy of support, and the following ticket was put up: Secretary of State, John C. Churchill; Comptroller, Frederick P. Aicott; Treasurer, William L. Bestwick; Attorney General, Granville Tremaine; State Engineer, Horatio Seymour, Jr.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

A SPECIAL correspondent with the Russians in Asia telegraphs from Karajal that Mukhtar Pasha has evacuated his position at Kizil Tepe, which was taken from the Russians a few months ago, and also Subata. In an official telegram from the Russian headquarters it is said to have been in consequence of operations on the 2d and 3d inst., and the occupation of new positions by the Russian troops, that the Turks abandoned most of their positions and commenced retreating.

ANOTHER battle was fought near Kaim, in Asia, on the 10th inst. The Turks claim to have repulsed the Russians with disastrous losses. The Turks have again reinvaded Plevna. The inclement weather and lack of clothing is causing great mortality in the Russian ranks. Another Turkish monitor has been blown up by a torpedo in the Danube. Russia has undertaken to pay Serbia 1,000,000 rubles monthly from the time the Serbian army is sent to the frontier.

A correspondent with the Czarowitz's headquarters in Bulgaria telegraphs as follows: "The severe storm of cold wind and rain which began a week ago still continues; the camps are literally lakes of mud. All roads are impracticable, except the highway between Biela and Ruzhuk. The suffering of the soldiers is indescribable. No preparation has been made for winter weather. The Czarowitz, it is said, considers it impossible to winter his army in Bulgaria unless Ruzhuk or some other fortress surrenders." The Geshoff brothers, English merchants at Philippopolis, who were sentenced to death by a Turkish court-martial, have had their punishment commuted to simple banishment.

The strength of the armies in Bulgaria is thought to be about equal. Each is believed to have about 200,000 men. The Czar has decreed that every soldier may be promoted a commissioned officer for distinguished services on passing the usual examination.

TELEGRAMS from Slova give favorable accounts of the Russian preparation for a winter campaign. Vast stores of corn and forage have been laid in at the depots along the roads, but the mud is frightful. On the road two miles south of the Simnitsa it takes eight horses and twenty men pushing behind to get a light wagon through. The railway from Frateski to Simnitsa is progressing rapidly. Deserters from Plevna report that Osman Pasha's army is destitute of clothing and ammunition, and scantily provisioned. The men and officers are tired fighting and suffering, and disposed to surrender. A correspondent at Cetinje re-

ports that the bulk of the Montenegrin army has been dismissed to sow the crops.

A DISPATCH from Moscow, dated Oct. 17, says private telegrams received there state that on Monday the Russians attacked Mukhtar Pasha's new positions. The Caucasian grenadiers stormed Alwias hill, forming the key to the Turkish position. A two hours' engagement ensued, resulting in the flight of Mukhtar Pasha in the direction of Kars or Erzeroum. The Russians pursued. The Turks lost many prisoners, cannon, and rifles, and a quantity of provisions.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SOUTH AMERICAN advices report the death of Henry Meigs the great railway builder. Meigs was a native of New York, and 66 years old. In 1870 he contracted with Peru to build six railways for \$125,000,000, and was engaged in completing the last of them when prostrated by sickness. It is stated in a London dispatch that all immediate apprehensions of famine in Northern India next year has passed away, though high prices and some pressure on the poor will remain until the spring crop is assured. A terrible mine explosion, resulting in the death of forty persons, has occurred in Lancashire, England.

A PARIS telegram says that "Gambetta has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$800 for placarding his recent address to the electors of his arrondissement. The printer of the address was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$400."

ONE Bedel, claiming to be an American citizen, rendered himself conspicuous in the French electoral contest, was expelled from the country by order of the Government, and has sought repatriation through the American legation at Paris.

THE election in France for members of the Chamber of Deputies has resulted in a signal victory for the Republicans, who have succeeded in securing a fair working majority. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Marshal-President, backed as he is by all the monarchical and anti-Republican elements of the nation, will submit gracefully to the people's verdict. A large private bank in Vienna, Austria, has failed, with liabilities of £1,500,000. War is threatened between Great Britain and Afghanistan. A Berlin dispatch says the total losses by the failure of the Ritterschattliche Bank, of Stettin, will probably amount to over 15,000,000 marks. A terrible gale swept over England, Ireland and Scotland on the night of the 14th inst., doing immense damage to property on land and sea.

A REPORT comes from San Domingo, to the effect that a revolution is in full progress against the Baz Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

MONDAY, OCT. 15.—SENATE.—Senators were early in their places, and the usual bustle attending the opening of the session prevailed. The oath of office was administered to Stanley Matthews (Ohio), elected in the place of John Sherman, resigned; J. Don Cameron, in place of Simon Cameron, resigned; and D. J. Armstrong, who was appointed from Missouri, vice L. V. Boggs, deceased; after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House was called to order by Clerk Adams promptly at 10 o'clock. The roll of members by States was called, beginning with Maine. When Louisiana was reached, the Clerk said that three sets of returns had been received from that State—the first signed by John McEnery. As Mr. McEnery was never recognized as a de facto Governor, the second set, signed by him, would not be considered. The second set was signed by W. F. Kellogg, and reached the Clerk at different times by different channels. In regard to the latter, Clerk Adams said that the certificates signed were not in compliance with the laws of Louisiana, and therefore not proper credentials. He could not recognize them or put the names of members holding such certificates on the rolls. The third set was signed by F. O. Nicholls, as Governor, was in due form and in accordance with the laws of Louisiana. The certificates signed by Nicholls had been placed on the rolls. When Colorado was reached, Clerk Adams said he had excluded the names of Messrs. Bedford and Patterson, both claiming seats from that State. There were 287 members present. Samuel J. Randall was elected Speaker, receiving 149 votes to 132 for James A. Garfield. The oath of office was administered to the Speaker, who then administered the oath to the members. Most of the Southern members took the qualified oath. Objection was made to swearing in Cain and Rainey, of South Carolina; Darrell, Blam and Robertson, of Louisiana; and Fisher, of California, and those members stood aside. The delegates for the Territories were all sworn in without objection. Mr. Clymer offered a resolution, endorsing, as Clerk, George M. Adams, of Kentucky; Sergeant-at-Arms, John G. Thompson, of Ohio; Door-keeper, John W. Polk, of Missouri; Postmaster, James M. Stewart, of Virginia; and as Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. John Poisel, of Maryland. Mr. Hale offered an amendment substituting for these names those of Jeremiah M. Bush, of Wisconsin; N. G. Ordway, of New Hampshire; Horace H. Harrison, of Tennessee; Henry Sherwood, of Michigan; and the Rev. J. G. Butler, of Washington. The amendment was rejected, and the resolution adopted without a division. The oath of office was then administered to these officers, Messrs. Polk and Stewart taking the modified oath. After the drawing of seats by the members the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, OCT. 16.—SENATE.—A large number of bills and petitions were presented and referred. Among the petitions were many favoring an increase of the compensation of letter-carriers. Among the bills was one offered by Mr. Beck for the removal of all disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth amendment. Referred. Mr. Thurman introduced a bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act, so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due to the Government by the Pacific Railroad Companies. Memorials from the Missouri Legislature, in favor of the removal of the national capital to the Mississippi valley, and in relation to a national system of levees for the Mississippi river, were referred. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill granting arrears of pensions. Referred. A bill to establish the Territory of Huron, and provide a temporary government therefor, was referred; also, a bill to establish a branch unit at Omaha. Mr. Rogers, Private Secretary to the President, delivered the message. It was read immediately by Secretary Gorman, ordered printed, and referred.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hale, of Maine, called up the Colorado election case. Mr. Cox raised a point of order that the disputed elections must be considered in order. Objected to, and the motion to call up Colorado was lost. A long discussion took place on the question of swearing in the two South Carolina members, Rainey and Cain, whose names were put on the roll by the clerk. Mr. Cox wanted the question referred to the Committee on Elections, but it was contended, among others by two Democrats, Messrs. Miles and Potter, that, as the gentlemen had the usual legal certificate of election, they should be sworn in, and then their right to seats might be referred. This view prevailed, and Rainey and Cain were sworn in. Objection was withdrawn in the case of Darrell, of Louisiana, and he also was sworn in. The case of Elam, of Louisiana, was discussed, but no result reached. The President's message was read, and referred to the committee of the whole. The rules of the last House were adopted.

A Shock.

There was a silence in the school. The teacher had struck the bell calling attention, and every eye was bent upon her. This was a favorable opportunity for the spread of information, and one of the little boys, perceiving it, raised his hand. "What is it, Johnny?" asked the teacher.

"Tommy Miggs' father's cow has got a calf," shouted the excited youngster, his face aglow with the intelligence. The teacher wilted. — Danbury News.

END OF THE INDIAN WAR.

The Campaign Against the Nez Perces—Gen. Miles' Brilliant but Dearly-Purchased Victory.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

After 257 years of incessant warfare with the Indians in every part of the United States, commenced by that gallant and godly old Indian fighter, Miles Standish, and concluded by another Miles, equally gallant, and, for aught we know, equally godly, the end of Indian wars seems to be at hand. Unless every sign fails, the limits of Indian wars on this continent by the people of the United States will be 1820 on the one hand and 1877 on the other. During the past two years, the most formidable conflicts have been with the Sioux under Sitting Bull and the Nez Perces under Chief Joseph. After the massacre of Custer's command, in June, 1876, and Keno's defense of himself, the Sioux were followed up and punished so severely that Sitting Bull, with a portion of his command, finally fled over the border into Canada for protection, where he has already succeeded so well in provoking the Canadians that they are ready to give him up. The rest of his warriors have already been corralled, Lame Deer having surrendered early in September with the last of the flock, thus entirely clearing the Black Hills and Big Horn country of all the hostile Sioux. The next tribe to engage the attention of the military authorities was the Nez Perces, who, early in the summer, under their Chief Joseph, commenced an indiscriminate massacre of white settlers in Oregon. Their raids assumed at last such a desperate, and at the same time such a successful, character that Gen. Howard at once commenced operations so as not only to protect the whites but to prevent other hostile Indians from joining them. The first serious encounter with them was the attack made by Gen. Gibbon at Big Hole, which resulted so disastrously to the latter's command. Twenty-nine officers and privates were killed and forty wounded. The Indians escaped and made their way north. Thoroughly organized pursuit was made to prevent their reaching the British possessions, which was evidently their destination. Four columns under Gen. Howard, Col. Sturges, Gen. Merritt and Gen. Miles, closely followed them. On the 28th of August Gen. Howard came up with them, but they escaped him. Meanwhile they had flanked Sturges, but he followed them so closely that he caught up with them on the Yellowstone, and on the 14th ult. had a desperate fight with them on Canon creek, in which he punished them severely, captured a large portion of their herds and stock, and drove them several miles. They succeeded, however, in escaping Sturges, and kept on their northerly course until the 30th ult., when Gen. Miles surprised them coming out of the Bear's Paw mountains, in the extreme northern part of Montana and near the British frontier. A desperate battle ensued, lasting all day, in which twenty-three of Gen. Miles' command were killed and forty-four wounded, the Indians losing seventeen killed, among them five of their chiefs. The battle was kept up for five days, the Indians fortifying their positions in deep ravines with well-constructed rifle-pits and fighting with the courage of desperation. Gen. Miles' command not being strong enough to risk an open attack upon the Indian position, he invested it with the intention of waiting until either Howard or Sturges should come up. His investment was made so close that it commanded the Indians' supply of water. The Nez Perces were bagged at last, and as it was only a question of a few days at furthest how soon they would be attacked in their hole, Chief Joseph came out and surrendered to Gen. Miles. As Gen. Howard did not come up until after the surrender, and Gen. Sturges had no part in the five days' fight, the glory of the capture belongs to Gen. Miles. None the less are all the troops engaged in the pursuit deserving of credit. The chase has been a long one, from Oregon to Montana, over trackless wastes, across creeks and streams without number, over mountains and through ravines and canons. Our troops have suffered severely, especially the Seventh Cavalry, Custer's old regiment, which has lost fifteen of its commissioned officers, but we may assume now that there will be no further serious loss of life from Indian hostilities. With the corraling of the Sioux, the surrender of Sitting Bull, and the capture of Chief Joseph and his Nez Perces, the backbone of the Indian war is broken, and there are no more hostiles on the war-path who cannot be easily handled. The future of the Indian question, therefore, now depends upon the civilizing, not the punishing, of the Indian. It is probable that the wild Indians will be first placed in reservations upon the Missouri and kept there until they are sufficiently tamed and subdued to be introduced with safety into the Indian Territory. To place them there now, with their savage dispositions, would be like corraling a pack of wolves in a sheep-fold. Constant trouble, if not another war, would be the result. The future of the Indian is none the less interesting, now that the long conflict between savagery and civilization has come substantially to a close. To civilize him and change him from a beast of prey into a reading, working, law-abiding citizen, will be a problem requiring more anxiety, diligence, and skill than it has taken to subjugate him.

The First shall be Last.

A man in Perry county, Ind., went into the army. Years went by, and as he failed to return he was believed to be dead, and his wife married again. A few days ago her first husband returned and gave what seemed to the family a sufficient cause for his long and mysterious absence. But now what could be done? The two men met, and in a

friendly manner talked the matter over, and each felt that no one was to blame for the circumstances. The parties agreed, however, to leave the wife for a few days, and at an appointed hour and moment the three should meet and the wife should decide whose wife she would be. The decision was to be final, and the man not received should leave the vicinity. With this arrangement each complied. The decisive moment, the important time arrived, and the woman decided that he who had been her first husband should be her last. The other procured his divorce and left for other parts.

Analysis of Petroleum.

Anything in relation to petroleum is presumed to be interesting at the present time, and for this reason it may not be out of place to notice, that the chemical constituents of rock oil are carbon and hydrogen, generally ninety parts carbon and ten parts hydrogen, by weight. The proportions form about an equal bulk, carbon being heavy while hydrogen is light and volatile. Originally, they both existed as gases, and by their union they form protocarburetted hydrogen, which, being condensed, forms naphtha, or light volatile oil, and, after the escape of a portion of hydrogen, the product is heavy petroleum. By a further escape of hydrogen, the product becomes more solid, as bitumen, pitch or asphaltum, the highest stages of condensation being canal, bituminous and anthracite coal. The diamond is the purest state of solidified carbon, and is probably a crystallization of carbonic acid gas, unadulterated by hydrogen. Coal oil is artificially produced by converging coal into gas, adding a proper equivalent of hydrogen and then condensing the gas. Iron, sulphuric acid and water, when placed in contact, give off hydrogen gas. Burning charcoal gives off carbonic acid gas. Mix these gases in proper proportion, subject them to heat under confinement, then allow the heated gas to escape through water, and the condensation will produce carbon oil on the surface of the water, but it will cost about ten dollars a gallon, even if you get through without an explosion. — Osceola Reville.

Curious Judgment in Bengal.

A somewhat startling and rather curious judgment was recently delivered by a Sessions Judge in one of the Bengal districts. Four persons were brought before him on a charge of murder, and were duly convicted; but in passing sentence the Judge apparently found himself in a difficulty. "There is no doubt," said he, "that all four are guilty of murder, and are, therefore, liable to be hanged; but I do not think it is necessary for four lives to be taken for one, but that one case of capital punishment will be enough for example!" Although, in addition to this, he said further on that "all four seem to have been equally active," yet he concluded, by sentencing the apparently oldest and strongest of the prisoners to death, and the other three to imprisonment for life. On an appeal to the High Court the sentence was not confirmed. Yet such is the reading of the law by some of the Indian Judges.

Turks and Temperance.

The unspeakable Turk is doing his share of the missionary work of the world by delivering one of the greatest temperance lectures ever listened to. The endurance of the Turkish soldiers, and the facility with which they recover from the most desperate wounds, are justly attributed to their temperate habits of eating and their entire abstinence from alcoholic drinks. — Toledo Blade.

THE adulteration of olive oil in the Mediterranean countries has turned California planters to raising peanuts, from which an oil as good as olive is made.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	.....	\$7 75	@ 12 25
HOGS	.....	5 00	@ 6 00
COTTON	.....	11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
FLOUR—Superfine	.....	5 10	@ 5 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	.....	1 28	@ 1 30
CORN—Western Mixed	.....	58 1/2	@ 60
OATS—Mixed	.....	32	@ 37 1/2
RYE—Western	.....	69	@ 70
PORK—New Mess.	.....	14 00	@ 14 30
LARD	.....	8 1/4	@ 9
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	.....	5 50	@ 5 75
Choice Calves	.....	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	.....	2 50	@ 3 75
Butchers' Steers	.....	3 25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	.....	4 00	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live	.....	4 25	@ 5 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	.....	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	.....	5 50	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	1 04	@ 1 09 1/2
No. 3 Spring	.....	1 04	@ 1 04 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.....	22	@ 23
OATS—No. 2	.....	22	@ 23
RYE—No. 2	.....	51	@ 52
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	58	@ 60
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	28	@ 30
EGGS—Fresh	.....	17	@ 18
PORK—Mess.	.....	14 50	@ 14 70
LARD	.....	8 1/4	@ 8 5/8
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	.....	1 14 1/2	@ 1 18
No. 2	.....	1 12	@ 1 12 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.....	22	@ 23
OATS—No. 2	.....	22	@ 23
RYE—No. 1	.....	52	@ 53
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	61	@ 63
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	.....	1 26	@ 1 27
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.....	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	.....	25	@ 26
RYE—No. 2	.....	45	@ 46
PORK—Mess.	.....	14 50	@ 14 70
LARD	.....	8 1/4	@ 8 5/8
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red	.....	1 25	@ 1 28
CORN	.....	45	@ 46
OATS	.....	27	@ 30
RYE	.....	53	@ 59
PORK—Mess.	.....	14 50	@ 14 70
LARD	.....	8 1/4	@ 8 5/8
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice White	.....	6 50	@ 6 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	1 30	@ 1 34
No. 1 Amber	.....	1 28	@ 1 32
CORN—No. 1	.....	49	@ 49 1/2
OATS—Mixed	.....	26	@ 27
BARLEY (per cental)	.....	1 10	@ 1 40
PORK—Mess.	.....	15 75	@ 17
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	.....	5 00	@ 5 50
Fair	.....	4 50	@ 4 75
Common	.....	3 50	@ 4 00
HOGS	.....	5 25	@ 5 50
SHEEP	.....	3 00	@ 3 75

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Delivered to the Extra Session of the Forty-fifth Congress.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The adjournment of the last Congress without making appropriations for the support of the army for the present fiscal year, has rendered necessary a suspension of payments to the officers and men of the sums due them for services rendered after the 30th day of June last. The army exists by virtue of the statutes which prescribe its numbers, regulate its organization and employment, and which fix the pay of its officers and men, and declare the right to receive the same at stated periods. The statutes, however, do not authorize the payment of the troops in the absence of a specific appropriation therefor. The constitution has wisely provided that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and it has also been declared by statute that no department of the Government shall expend, in any one fiscal year, any sum in excess of the appropriation made by Congress for that fiscal year. We have, therefore, an army in service, authorized by law, and entitled to be paid, but no funds available for that purpose. It may also be said as an additional incentive to prompt action by Congress, that since the commencement of the fiscal year the army, though without pay, has been constantly and actively employed in arduous and dangerous service, in the performance of which both officers and men have discharged their duty with fidelity and courage, and without complaint. These circumstances, in my judgment, constitute an extraordinary occasion, requiring Congress to be convened in advance of the time prescribed by law for your meeting in regular session. The importance of speedy action upon this subject on the part of Congress is so manifest that I venture to suggest the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for the support of the army for the current year at its present maximum—a numerical strength of 25,000 men—leaving for future consideration all questions relating to an increase or decrease of the number of enlisted men. In the event of the reduction of the army by subsequent legislation during the fiscal year the excess of the appropriation could not be expended, and in the event of its enlargement, the additional sum required for the payment of the extra force could be provided in due time. It would be unjust to the troops now in service, and whose pay is already largely in arrears, if payment to them should be further postponed until after Congress shall have considered all the questions likely to arise in the effort to fix the proper limit to the strength of the army. The estimates of appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were transmitted to Congress by the former Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of its session in December last. These estimates, modified by the present Secretary, so as to conform to the present requirements, are now renewed, amounting to \$32,436,764.98, and, having been transmitted to both houses of Congress, are submitted for your consideration.

There is also required by the Navy Department \$2,386,127. This sum is made up of \$1,446,888 due to the officers and enlisted men for the last quarter of the last fiscal year; \$311,953.50 is due for advances made by the Fiscal Agent of the Government in London for the support of the foreign service, and \$50,000 is due to the Naval Hospital fund; \$150,000 is due for arrearages of pay to officers, and \$44,219.58 for the support of the Marine Corps. There will also be needed an appropriation of \$262,535.22 to defray the unsettled expenses of the United States courts for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, now due to attorneys, Clerks, Commissioners and Marshals, and for rent of court-rooms, the support of prisoners and other deficiencies.

A part of the building of the Interior Department was destroyed by fire on the 24th of last month. Some immediate repairs and temporary structures have in consequence become necessary, estimates for which will be transmitted to Congress immediately, and an appropriation of the requisite funds is respectfully recommended.

The Secretary of the Treasury will communicate to Congress, in connection with the estimates for the appropriations for the support of the army for the current fiscal year, estimates for such other deficiencies in the different branches of the public service as require immediate action, and cannot, without inconvenience, be postponed until the regular session.

I take this opportunity to invite your attention to the propriety of adopting, at your present session, the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exhibition of agricultural industry and the fine arts, which is to be held in Paris in 1878, and in which this Government has been invited by the Government of France to take part. This invitation was communicated to this Government in May, 1876, by the Minister of France at this capital, and a copy thereof was submitted to the proper committees of Congress at its last session, but no action was taken on the subject. The Department of State has received many letters from various parts of the country expressing a desire to participate in the exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made at the United States Legation at Paris. The Department of State has also received official advice of the strong desire on the part of the French Government that the United States should participate in this enterprise, and space has hitherto been, and is still, reserved in the Exposition Buildings for the use of exhibitors from the United States, to the exclusion of other parties who have been applicants therefor.

In order that our industries may be properly represented at the exhibition, an appropriation will be needed for the pay of salaries and expenses of Commissioners; for the transportation of goods, and for other purposes in connection with the object in view, and, as May next is the time fixed for the opening of the exhibition, if our citizens are to share the advantages of this international competition for the trade of other nations, the necessity of immediate action is apparent. To enable the United States to co-operate in the International Exhibition which was held at Vienna in 1873, Congress then passed a joint resolution, making an appropriation of \$200,000, and authorizing the President to appoint a certain number of practical artisans and scientific men, who should attend the exhibition and report their proceedings and observations to him. Provision was made for the appointment of a number of honorary Commissioners. I have felt that prompt action by Congress, in accepting the invitation of the Government of France, is of so much interest to the people of this country, and so suitable to the cordial relations between the Governments of the two countries, that the subject might properly be presented for attention at your present session.

The Government of Sweden and Norway has addressed an official invitation to this Government to take part in the International Prison Congress, to be held at Stockholm next year. The problem which the congress proposes to study—how to diminish crime—is one in which all civilized nations have an interest in common, and the congress of Stockholm seems likely to prove the most important convention ever held for the study of this grave question. Under authority of a joint resolution of Congress, approved Feb. 10, 1875, a commission was appointed by my predecessor to represent the United States upon that occasion, and the Prison Congress having been,

at the earnest desire of the Swedish Government, postponed to 1878, his commission was renewed by me. An appropriation of \$8,000 was made in the Sundry Civil-Service act of 1875 so as to meet the expenses of the Commissioner. I recommend the reappropriation of that sum for the same purpose, the former appropriation having been covered into the treasury and being no longer available for the purpose without further action by Congress. The subject is brought to your attention at this time in view of circumstances which render it highly desirable that the Commissioner should proceed to the discharge of his important duties immediately.

As the several acts of Congress providing for detailed reports from the different departments of the Government require their submission at the beginning of the regular annual session, I defer, until that time, any further reference to subjects of public interest.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1877.

TWEED'S CONFESSION.

The Boss Thiel Makes a Clean Breast of It, and "Gives Away" His Fellow-Conspirators.

The New York Herald devotes three pages to the confession of Tweed, which is certainly one of the most remarkable documents ever published, and which the Herald alleges is perfectly genuine. The confession begins with the following statement: "For years Mr. Tweed has borne a burden of mental and physical punishment which others, with equal justice, should have shared; and younger men than he might well have succumbed to it. Up to this time no arguments could induce him to break the silence which, from the first, he has kept. He is now an old man, is suffering from a disease which his imprisonment but aggravates, and he sadly needs rest from the mental strain to which he has so long been subjected. From his former companions in crime he feels himself isolated. Those whom he looked upon as his friends in his palmy days, and for whose offenses he has silently suffered, have not only held themselves aloof from him, but some have become the loudest in their denunciations of him. Mr. Tweed asks nothing further from them. He will recognize no further claim that they make upon him for silence. Henceforth, if the people will accept him as their witness, Mr. Tweed promises to do all that lies in his power to rectify the great wrongs that he has done."

"Mr. Tweed says that the first combination was a political one, and commenced when John T. Hoffman was Mayor of New York, and was composed of Charles G. Cornell (Street Commissioner), John T. Hoffman (Mayor), Peter B. Sweeney, Matthew T. Brennan, and William M. Tweed. These gentlemen were in the habit of dining together in the City Hall, in the keeper's room, and there promised fidelity and devotion to each other."

The following prominent persons are involved, among others, in Tweed's confession:

Thomas J. Creamer.
John B. Van Pelt.
Stephen J. Williams, Republican Senator.
Albert G. Matton, Republican Senator.
William M. Graham, Democratic Senator.
George Beach, Democratic Senator.
John P. Hubbard, Democratic Senator.
W. J. Humphrey, Republican Senator.
Samuel H. Frost, Democratic Senator.
Henry W. Genet, Democratic Senator.
M. Norton, Democratic Senator.
A. Bleeker Banks, Democratic Senator.
Jesiah Blood, Democratic Senator.
Norris Winslow, Republican Senator.
Aug. R. Elwood, Republican Senator.
William M. Brand, Republican Senator.
Abraham B. Harpenning, Republican Senator.

William B. Woodin, Republican Senator.
Theodore S. Mimer, Republican Senator.
George Bowen, Republican Senator.
James Wood, Republican Senator.
The array of names is a startling one, and shows that all other swindles sink into insignificance beside this mammoth robbery of the tax-payers of New York.

A Murderous Tramp.

A tramp called at a house in Roxbury and ordered a cooked breakfast. When he had finished eating he asked the lady what he should pay. She answered that 25 cents would be enough. He then opened his satchel as if to get some money, took out a pistol, and pointed it toward her, and asked her if she would take her pay that way. She immediately called her husband, who was shingling the house, and the tramp concluded to leave, but threatened to shoot him if he said anything about what had occurred. The tramp on his departure was followed by the man, who got a warrant for his arrest at Washington. Officer A. H. Wyant took the warrant and started after the tramp, who, seeing that he was pursued, ran. Officer Wyant's dog stopped the tramp's progress, who shot at the dog but missed him. By this time the officer had got within six feet of the villain, who shot at him, the ball entering his right lung, and fatally wounding him.—*Hartford (Ct.) Post.*

Mark Twain's Hotel.

Having lately opened a hashery, I send you these, my rules and regulations:

This house will be considered strictly temperate.

None but the brave deserve the fare.

Persons owing bills for board will be bored for bills.

Boarders who do not wish to pay in advance are requested to advance and pay.

Boarders are expected to wait on the colored cook—for meals.

Sheets will be nightly changed, once in six months or more, if necessary.

Single men and their families will not be boarded.

Nightmares hired out at reasonable rates.

Safety valves will be furnished to snoring boarders.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

Receipts and Expenditures for Three Months.

The following statement will show the receipts of the Government for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1877, compared with the corresponding three months of 1876:

	1876.	1877.
Customs.....	\$37,654,723	\$38,434,248
Internal revenue.....	28,553,384	28,528,781
Miscellaneous.....	6,749,460	5,705,467
Total.....	\$73,110,524	\$73,110,524

An examination of the foregoing figures shows that the receipts from customs and internal revenue fell off in the aggregate during the last fiscal quarter \$1,355,085, as compared with the same quarter of 1876, the falling off in customs being \$1,070,480 and internal revenue \$248,605. Compared with the receipts for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1875, the receipts from customs show a falling off of \$7,749,378, while the internal-revenue receipts show an increase of \$329,000.

The following statement will show the expenditures of the Government for the last three months, compared with the corresponding three months of 1876. These figures do not include interest on the public debt:

	1876.	1877.
Civil and miscellaneous.....	\$15,937,203	\$15,685,228
War Department.....	9,715,661	2,309,794
Navy Department.....	6,174,354	4,152,635
Interior Department.....	9,817,124	9,309,800
Total.....	\$41,644,342	\$31,357,457

Thus, while the receipts have fallen off, the economy in expenditures has more than compensated for the loss, and the quarterly balance shows a profit of over \$1,500,000 in favor of the current fiscal year.

National-Bank Circulation by States.

The following statement by the Comptroller of the Currency shows, by States, the amount of national-bank circulation issued, the amount of legal-tender notes deposited in the United States treasury to retire national-bank notes, from June 20, 1874, to Oct. 1, 1877, and the amount remaining on deposit at the latter date:

States and Territories.	Amount of national-bank circulation issued from June 20, 1874, to Oct. 1, 1877.	Amount of legal-tender notes deposited to retire national-bank notes from June 20, 1874, to Oct. 1, 1877.	Amount of national-bank notes remaining on deposit Oct. 1, 1877.
Maine.....	\$1,132,780	\$61,200	\$111,809
New Hampshire.....	499,425	38,200	4,520
Vermont.....	991,970	338,147	40,900
Massachusetts.....	8,839,635	5,540,600	262,132
Rhode Island.....	219,960	617,385	
Connecticut.....	1,147,820	1,314,840	58,058
New York.....	6,656,320	17,380,791	3,199,606
New Jersey.....	1,079,355	1,004,000	142,504
Pennsylvania.....	4,784,780	6,093,397	1,412,712
Delaware.....	34,272		215,840
Maryland.....	34,010	1,545,180	171,594
District of Columbia.....	315,320	320,424	247,085
Virginia.....	324,100	1,438,272	191,007
West Virginia.....	44,570	335,360	320,780
North Carolina.....	363,650	309,185	134,210
South Carolina.....	27,700	953,380	142,215
Georgia.....	219,720	685,400	87,063
Florida.....	45,000		1,421
Alabama.....	107,000	94,500	759,498
Mississippi.....			24,113
Louisiana.....	122,130	2,735,000	1,968
Texas.....	118,100	2,222,200	662,758
Arkansas.....	90,000	30,000	160,800
Kentucky.....	2,319,640	1,774,500	864,161
Tennessee.....	313,200	734,800	1,861,647
Missouri.....	159,470	1,005,720	922,358
Ohio.....	1,160,380	3,323,981	1,475,303
Indiana.....	1,682,970	4,058,539	238,573
Illinois.....	1,008,420	4,971,900	288,087
Michigan.....	400,420	1,858,380	288,087
Wisconsin.....	251,600	1,156,995	288,087
Iowa.....	720,440	1,384,462	288,087
Minnesota.....	602,630	1,438,221	288,087
Kansas.....	30,000	748,471	271,517
Nebraska.....	27,000	283,000	115,520
Nevada.....			3,909
Colorado.....	246,600	224,183	51,961
Utah.....		367,991	48,463
Montana.....		45,000	2,610
Legal-tender notes deposited prior to June 20, 1874, and remaining at that date.....		3,813,675	
Total.....	\$35,090,835	\$76,059,820	\$14,436,552

Currency Statistics.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following exhibit of the issue and retirement of national-bank notes and legal-tender notes, under the acts of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1875, to October, 1877.

National-bank notes outstanding when act of June 20, 1874, was passed.....	\$349,894,182
National-bank notes issued from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875.....	\$4,734,500
National-bank notes redeemed and retired between same dates.....	2,767,232
Increase from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875.....	1,967,268
National-bank notes outstanding Jan. 14, 1875.....	\$351,861,450
National-bank notes redeemed and retired from Jan. 14, 1875, to date.....	\$38,866,036
National-bank notes surrendered between same dates.....	8,459,800
Total redeemed and surrendered.....	\$47,325,836
National-bank notes issued between same dates.....	31,366,835
Decrease from Jan. 14, 1875, to date.....	35,959,501
National-bank notes outstanding to date.....	\$315,901,949
Greenbacks on deposit in the treasury June 20, 1874, to retire notes of insolvent and liquidating banks.....	3,813,675
Greenbacks deposited from June 20, 1874, to date, to retire national-bank notes.....	72,256,145
Total deposits.....	76,069,820
Circulation redeemed by Treasurer between same dates without release.....	61,633,268
Greenbacks on deposit at date.....	14,436,552
Greenbacks retired under act of Jan. 14, 1875.....	25,085,068
Greenbacks outstanding at date.....	356,914,922

The Four Per Cent.

The want of immediate success in negotiating the new 4 per cents in Europe is admitted by the Syndicate, but claimed to be temporary only. European investors refuse to invest in so low-priced a security so long as there is even a remote contingency that the European war may involve greater nations than the present combatants, and so create a great demand for capital and high rates of interest. The 4 per cents stand in the way of the 4 per cents. Many of the former are changing hands in London, and at so low a price as to prevent the sale of 4 per cents at the figure put upon them. But the 4 per cents soon disappear.

The New York Sun reports that people who subscribed for the 4 per cents, seem more anxious to sell out and forfeit their 2 per cent. deposits than to pay in the remainder of their subscriptions. The cause of this is said to be the increase of interest rates, call loans commanding 7 per cent.

Bob Stewart's Gratitude.

Probably the oddest genius who ever occupied a public position in Missouri was the late Robert M. Stewart. He lived in St. Joseph, where he rose in political power. The first President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, he was called its father. He was elected Governor in 1857.

When Doniphan's expedition was organized to go through New Mexico and co-operate with the main United States army in 1847, Bob Stewart was a member of a company raised in Buchanan county. Four days out his gun was accidentally discharged, the contents entering one of his legs, shattering a bone and disabling him. One of the company, William Grover, was detailed to remain with Stewart. Grover watched over his friend, with the care of a brother, and Stewart, not then dreaming of his future distinction, said: "Bill, old fellow, I'll pay you back some day. The time will come."

Ten years later, Bill Grover, the friend of Stewart, was arrested as a participant in a political crime, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. Not long after his conviction, Stewart was nominated for Governor. He saw his friend just before he was incarcerated, and said: "Bill, the first thing I do after I'm inaugurated will be to pardon you out. And I'm sure to be elected."

Bob was elected and inaugurated. True to his word and the native instincts of gratitude, he went to the penitentiary and inquired for Bill Grover. He was not there. He was one of a detail called out to dig a well in Jefferson City, and was then engaged in that work.

Off the Governor posted to the well in which Grover was at work. On reaching the place, he leaned over the well and cried out:

"Bill, are you there?"
"Who's that?" asked a voice from the subterranean depths below.
"It's me—Bob Stewart! Come up out o' there, d—n you! I've pardoned you."

In a few minutes Grover was hauled up out of the well. Then was exhibited the curious spectacle of the Governor of a State walking through the streets of the capital arm-in-arm with a striped-suit convict. He took his old friend up to a clothing store, rigged him out in a new suit, and made him a guest at the Governor's mansion, afterward providing for him a start in business.—*St. Louis Times.*

A New Federal Judiciary Law.

Senator David Davis is engaged in drafting a bill for a new judiciary law, which he will shortly introduce in Congress. The bill comprehends a complete change in many branches of the Federal judiciary. Senator Davis has long felt the necessity for extensive changes in the law, and will have attained an object long sought for by him if he succeeds in carrying the bill through.

It is understood that one of the most important changes sought to be made is the establishment in each judicial circuit of intermediate appellate courts, with final jurisdiction up to say \$10,000 in cases where no constitutional question is involved. At present the Supreme Court of the United States is utterly overburdened with a mass of business which it is powerless to dispose of. A majority of these cases pending before them are of minor importance, and in reality beneath the dignity of a national court of final resort, where cases involving great constitutional questions and vast interests are being hopelessly postponed by cases of minor importance, which are in many instances appealed for the sake of delay.

New York Crooks.

No street in the world (except possibly in London) represents in the short space of two miles and a half anything like the enormous aggregate of wealth represented by Fifth avenue residents between Washington square and Central Park. We give haphazard a few names:

Mr. Rhinelanders.....	\$3,000,000
James Lenox.....	5,000,000
Marshall O. Roberts.....	5,000,000
Moses Taylor.....	8,000,000
August Belmont.....	6,000,000
Robt. L. and A. Stuart.....	5,000,000
Mrs. Paron Stevens.....	2,000,000
Amos R. Burr.....	5,000,000
John Jacob and William Astor.....	60,000,000
Mrs. A. T. Stewart.....	50,000,000
Pierre Lorillard.....	3,000,000
James Kernochan.....	2,000,000
Wm. H. Vanderbilt.....	75,000,000
Calvert Jones.....	2,000,000
Mrs. Mary Jones.....	2,000,000
Mr. James Gordon Bennett.....	4,000,000
Mr. Fred. Stevens.....	10,000,000
Mr. Louis Lorillard.....	1,000,000
Total.....	\$245,000,000

Here we have some eighteen families, living near each other, who derive fixed yearly incomes from a capital of between \$240,000,000 and \$250,000,000.—*New York Sun.*

Brave to Rashness.

Skobelev swam the Danube on horseback to show it could be done, and has had five horses shot under him during this campaign. During one of his reconnaissance near Plevna he came in view of a delicious spring of water, apparently inaccessible, however, because of the hail of Turkish bullets that pattered round it. The soldiers shrank back from facing almost certain death, till Skobelev dismounted, leisurely walked to the fountain, drank freely of its waters, and bathed his face and hands. Stung by this implied taunt, the soldiers rushed forward to shield him; Skobelev ordered them under arrest for leaving their ranks and calmly walked back.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

The Michigan Central reports being 1,200 cars behind orders. Fifty trains pass daily over the main line of the road.

The twenty-fourth annual session of the Michigan Grand Lodge of Good Templars was held in Kalamazoo, a few days ago.

The German Lutheran ministers and teachers of Michigan held a State Conference recently, in Saginaw City. About sixty members were present.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER WILLIAMS has notified several railroad companies to obey the law in respect to the maintenance of gates at railway crossings.

The Detroit Evening Telegraph, which is an afternoon edition of the consolidated Post and Tribune, has made its appearance as a 2-cent paper.

JOHN STRONG, of South Rockford, Wayne county, recently received \$4,400 in cash for 122 black walnut trees, the logs of which will be sent to Europe.

Mrs. F. A. BERLEY, of Bayport, while in the grist-mill of Mr. Kundinger, had her clothes accidentally caught by the smelter shaft, from which she received injuries causing instant death.

The roll of the State Presbyterian Synod contains the names of 136 ministers and 545 elders. About sixty of the former and thirty of the latter were present at their recent meeting.

The other night, during a severe thunder-storm, the barn of John Allison, four miles from Saginaw City, was struck by lightning, and totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$1,000; insured for \$600.

The drill-house, blacksmith-shop, and about 100,000 feet of lumber at Saginaw City, owned by Barnard & Binder, were destroyed by fire last week. Loss, \$4,000. The lumber only was insured.

The veterans of the Twentieth Michigan Infantry held their annual reunion last week at Grass Lake, Jackson county. There were upwards of 100 of the old soldiers present, and most of them had their wives there too.

RONY McLEOP, an employe at Maille's camp, on the south branch of Chippewa river, was struck by a falling limb recently, fracturing his skull. His injuries are probably fatal. He is a single man, about 40 years old.

A HORSE-BARN belonging to Alfred Baies, in the township of Bridgeport, Saginaw county, was consumed by fire one night last week. Three valuable horses and all the farming implements were destroyed. Loss, \$1,000. Insurance light.

The following officers were elected by the State Dental Association for the following year: President, Dr. Thomas, of Detroit (re-elected); Vice President, Dr. Metcalf, of Kalamazoo; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Holmes, of Grand Rapids (re-elected).

LEWIS SMITH was instantly killed to-day at the Michigan Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo, by the caving in of an arched cellar, and Thomas B. Oliver, a mason, had both legs broken below the knee in the same accident. Smith was about 18 years old and unmarried.

THE Indians of Taymouth, Saginaw county, the Chippewas of Isabella county, and a delegation of about 200 from near Sarnia, Ont., held a camp-meeting near Birch run, Saginaw county recently. The Indians are described as being intelligent, and, as a rule, well-to-do farmers. The delegation from Canada brought with them a brass band and an organ, and with a choir of their own members furnished good music.

THREE HUNDRED ministers were present at the recent session of the Baptist State Convention, and the following officers were chosen for next year: President, Rev. Kendall Brooks, D. D., Kalamazoo; Vice Presidents, E. Olney, L. L. D., A. H. Wilkinson, S. Graves, D. D., C. Van Huse, Rev. I. Butterfield; Secretary, T. M. Shanafelt, Hudson; Treasurer, G. B. Byrne, Jackson; Auditor, O. S. Guley.

A FIRE at Cadillac, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, the other day, destroyed an entire square of buildings in the center of the town, opposite the McKinnon House, including in the dozen buildings burned the Arnold House, barn, Hicks & Cummer's hardware store, Peck's furniture store, Bloss' boot and shoe store, Cummer & Son's lumber office, and other

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

President MacMahon has failed, or, rather let us say, he has not gained much for himself or his party in the elections of last Sunday for a new Chamber of Deputies, to replace the Chamber which was dissolved by him against the protest of the Republican majority. The numerical strength of the Republicans in the next Chamber will be less than it was in the last. At the time of the dissolution in May, they could count upon 378 members, against 170 for all the factions of their monarchical opponents; and the nearly complete returns of Sunday's elections show that, when the Chamber is again convened, their majority will certainly be over 100 and may reach 120. Thus the party of the Republic has again asserted its supremacy in France, and thus the French people have once more proclaimed their purpose to maintain the Republic.

The result has been disappointing to both parties. The Republicans have boasted that they would increase their majority of 363 to at least 400; and Gambetta never got tired of asserting that he was as sure of 400 as of the dawn of the day of election. Now he finds that his party has lost perhaps fifty members, while the party at which he jeered has gained an equal number. MacMahon's Government, on the other hand, boasted without ceasing that their united body of Imperialists, Legitimists, and Orleanists would obtain the ascendancy in the Chamber. The successive manifestoes of MacMahon gave assurance that this would be the case; and the very day before the election Minister Fourtoun issued a circular to the Prefects of France announcing that three hundred constituencies were secure for the official candidates. Now the Government has found that nearly one hundred of these constituencies were secure for the Republican opposition.

Under the circumstances of the election, it is a remarkable success that the Republicans have won. The three monarchical parties were combined against them as they had never previously been combined.

They were confronted by the whole power of the administrative machine, which is so highly organized and exercises such a pervasive and tremendous power through France; and the official bodies were under the direction of that experienced boss of elections, M. de Fourtoun, Minister of the Interior. The Church, with all its agencies of influence, was against them, and displayed a measure of activity which has never been surpassed, even in French politics. All the forces at the disposal of the Government of a country in which government is a power that immediately supervises, if it does not control, all public interests, were brought to bear against the Republicans, with an energy never before paralleled, and an unscrupulousness that had no limit. The Ministers and the Prefects, the petty functionaries and the police, struggled for the triumph of the Government, as though their political and eternal salvation depended upon it. Republican journals and speakers were kept under a surveillance that was almost ludicrous in its manifestations; and the news-vender was no safer than the Prefect, the wine-shop keeper was no safer than the Deputy, when anything like a Republican squint was to be discerned in his ways. Yet, notwithstanding all these things, the Republicans have returned to the Chamber with a majority that leaves the Government no chance of disputing their power, in a contest over any measure of policy.

What is likely to be the course of MacMahon's Government in view of these facts? The President must submit or resign, said Gambetta, to whom the President replied that in no event would he resign. It is not improbable that the very considerable gains made by the Government may encourage MacMahon to repeat the act of dissolving the Chamber, and try the fortunes of another election. If, in his first great effort, he has added fifty to the force of his supporters, so that they number 210 in the Chamber, why may he not indulge the hope that, in another election, he will gain the additional fifty-eight required to secure a working majority? It must be remembered that he has taken ground toward the Republicans that makes it almost impossible for him to cooperate with them in the conduct of the Government. He has formally declared that he will not submit to their measures; that he will not abide by their dictation; that they are destructionists and anarchists, against whose schemes he is ready, in the last resort, to launch the army, as the preserver of society, order, and religion. In another trial of strength, he might have advantages that he did not possess in the trial of last Sunday. He could, without trouble, find an opportunity for the declaration of martial law in Paris and the other cities from which the Republicans derive their main strength; and under it, he would have something like assurance of the elections turning out according to his desire. His two most trusted advisers, the Duke de Broglie and

M. de Fourtoun, urged him before the election of Sunday to adopt the expedient of martial law in certain localities; and it was only through the protest of the Minister of War that he was prevented from taking this step. In another election the influence of Gen. Berthaud will very certainly be overcome by the determination of De Broglie and De Fourtoun. The situation in France is very full of peril. The whole country is feverish and angry. The ferocity of party spirit has reached its highest pitch. Another attempt of President MacMahon to dissolve the Chamber may involve the country in a civil war which will terminate in a new Empire or a Red Republic.

INDIA is in the London market as a borrower of \$15,000,000. This has advanced the price of silver a penny an ounce, making the "dollar of our fathers" now worth about 98 1/2 cents. An exchange says, if the borrowing of \$15,000,000 of silver in the London market for remittance to India has had the effect of advancing the value of silver two cents an ounce, what effect would remonetizing the silver dollar in this country produce on its value? The United States can absorb two or three hundred millions of legal-tender silver dollars. Before one hundred millions would be thrown into circulation the silver dollar would be at par with gold. It is passing strange that the Eastern monomaniacs cannot see it, and withdraw their objections to the re-use of the "dollar of the fathers."

Special Invitation.

Call at our Drug Store and get a trial bottle of *Dr. King's New Discovery*, free of charge, if you are suffering with a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its many wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million bottles of *Dr. King's New Discovery* have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only sure cure for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle free of charge, or a regular size for \$1.00. Wm. Van Putten, Holland City, Michigan.

Married.

KRUIDENIER-PLUGGER—At Holland, Michigan, on Wednesday, October 17th, 1877, by Rev. H. Uiterwijk, in the Third Reformed Church, Mr. Dirk Kruidenier, of Pella, Iowa, to Miss Wehmelina Plugger, of Holland, Mich.

BOWKER-JUNE—In this city, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1877, by G. Van Schelven, Esq., Mr. Gideon R. Bowker, of Breedsville, Mich., and Eddie S. June, of Bangor, Mich.

Special Notices.

Notice—Fruitgrowers

Notice is hereby given that a regular meeting of the Holland Fruitgrowers Association will be held at the office of A. Visscher, Esq., over J. W. Bosman's clothing store, on Saturday, October 27th, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M. All interested in fruitgrowing are invited to attend.

C. A. DUTTON, President.
ISAAC MARSHLE, Secretary.

Messrs. P. & A. Steketee are now closing out their entire stock of ready-made clothing at cost, and have added to their stock an immense supply of waterproofs of great variety in color and quality, and at prices that will please you.

Removal.

We have moved our goods temporarily into the store of Mr. J. Roost, on the corner of Ninth and River streets, where I will be happy to see my customers.

G. VAN PUTTEN.
HOLLAND, Oct. 11, 1877.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.

WE, the undersigned, have mutually agreed to dissolve our partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Blom & Spijker, and all outstanding accounts will be adjusted by the successor in business.

C. BLUM.
J. V. SPIJKER.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I, the undersigned, John V. Spijker, succeeds in the business of Blom & Spijker, and will hold myself in readiness to settle all accounts for and against the old firm.

JOHN V. SPIJKER.

Dobbins' Starch Polish.



A GREAT DISCOVERY.

By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Sold by Grocers, or will be sent postage paid on receipt of 35 cents.

Dobbins, Bro. & Co., 13 N. Fourth St. Phila.

LOST.

ON 10th street, near Hope College, or between there and the Chicago depot, a small glass locket, containing two pictures. A reward of one dollar will be paid for the return of the above to this office.

The Celebrated

CINCINNATI LAGER BEER

IS ALWAYS

ON DRAFT

—AT—

WM. LEICHER

No. 68 Canal Street.

GRAND RAPIDS, - - MICHIGAN.

The finest Restaurant in the City.

Free Lunch every Morning.

Extra Lunches prepared at all hours.

WM. LEICHER.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

36-2m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Purdy, Higgins and Mulder is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and by the withdrawal of James E. Higgins from said firm. All business relating to the late firm to be transacted with the firm of James H. Purdy and Company.

JAMES E. HIGGINS,
CHARLES MULDER,
JAMES H. PURDY.

Dated, October 6, 1877.

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that James H. Purdy and Charles Mulder have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of James H. Purdy and Company, for the manufacture of butter-tubs and other articles. All business relating to the late firm of Purdy, Higgins and Mulder, to be settled with James H. Purdy and Company.

CHARLES MULDER,
JAMES H. PURDY.

Dated, October 6, 1877.

TO PARENTS.

EDUCATE your sons and daughters at the Grand Rapids Business College and Practical Training School. For circulars or information call at the College Office, or address,

C. G. SWENBERG, Principal.

35-3m

Paying Business and permanent agency at home, for men and women, canvassing for the popular family paper, *The Contributor*, 64 columns, 13 departments, religious and secular. Rev. Drs. Earle, Abbott, Lincoln and other noted authors and preachers write for it. Only \$1.10 a year. Takes everywhere. Business has revived, copartnership immense, and now is the time for agents. "BUTLER'S EAST," a Fine Steel Plate, (30x40) engraved expressly for *The Contributor*, given to every subscriber. Extraordinary inducements to agents. Address, J. H. EARLE, Boston, Mass.

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32 columns, filled with Editorial, News, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and Market Reports.
One Copy 1 year, Postage Paid, 75c.
Clubs of Five, 70c.
Clubs of Ten, 65c.
Clubs of Twenty, 60c.

The DAILY POST

One Year. Postage Paid, \$7.00.

Parts of a Year in Proportion.

We propose to greatly enlarge THE DAILY POST during October, after which the price will be \$10.00 per year, postage paid. All who subscribe before enlargement, at the present rate of \$7.00 will receive the enlarged paper to the end of their time without extra charge.

Same terms to Agents on both daily and Weekly as last year. Address

THE POST.

88 Dearborn St., Chicago.

CORBETT'S



WASHING POWDER
FOUR OUNCES
Is sufficient for a washing of three to four dozen pieces, and with one-third the time and labor, since, by soaking clothes with a solution of it, very little rubbing is required.

THE CHEAPEST SOAP IN THE WORLD.
ASK YOUR GROCER.
CORBETT, BOYNTON & CO.,
Nos. 24 & 26 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Send us 20c postage for a pound package.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; strawberries; Pears, Apples, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing.

No money required down inquire of J. VAN LANDEGEND,
HOLLAND, April 19

If you wish to see a well assorted stock of Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, go and call at the store of

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Notions and Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps,
Clothing, Groceries,
Crockery, Flour & Feed,
Stoneware, Provisions, etc
RIVER STREET, - - - HOLLAND, MICH

We invite the Public to come and examine our stock and judge for themselves. Our line of clothing is very large and complete and we have no doubt but we can satisfy all who wish to purchase.

WANTED.

Everything in the line of Produce will be received and at the highest market prices.

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1876.

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

A Complete assortment of Children's and Infants' shoes for fall and winter, and a full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

CALL AND SEE US.

I am now selling the Howe Sewing Machine, and will henceforth keep it for sale at my store. Feeding machines with wagons has been abolished for the simple reason that the prices of machines are too low to admit of any expense in that way. Call in and get bargains.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

MOVED.

We have moved our place of business to the

Michigan House,

Next door to the Phoenix Hotel and near the Chicago Depot. We are now prepared to furnish

Cold Meals at all Hours,

and keep constantly on hand all kinds of

Liquors, Cigars & Eatables,

such as

Lobsters, Canned Pork and Beans, Fresh Oysters, Sardines, Salmon,

And everything else belonging to a well regulated RESTAURANT.

BLOM & SPIJKER.

HOLLAND, Sept. 15, 1877.



This is the finest Liniment in the world, and will positively cure in almost every case.

Price \$1.00 per bottle.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS,
Philadelphia.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and most successful publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

NEW FIRM!

G. Van Putten.

Having succeeded the late firm of G. Van Putten & Co., at the same stand and in the same business wishes to advertise through the columns of the News his stock of

Dry Goods, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Crockery, Flour & Feed, Etc., Etc.

The Goods are first-class.
PRICES ARE LOW.

A prompt delivery free of charge, can be relied upon.

One quart and two quart fruit cans for sale cheap—Mason's the best patent.

CALL AND SEE

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Aug. 2, 1876.

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S

BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

—AT—

NO. 23 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan

The above firm make a specialty of custom work. Guarantee satisfaction. Their prices are low enough to compete with any house in the city. They keep constantly on hand a choice variety of Ladies and Children's shoes and gaiters.

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

W. & H. ELFERDINK.

A NEW PATENT
CORN PLANTER

JUST INVENTED BY
CHARLES MULDER.

The patent will be for sale by November next. State rights, County rights and township rights will be offered.

The corn planter will be a cheaper machine, and plants much faster, and with less power than any other corn planter known.

C. MULDER.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 14, 1877.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that they have finished their new Meat-Market, and are now ready to supply their customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing they feel confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor them with part of their trade.

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.

W. BUTKAU.

J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

DYSPEPSIA

Permanently cured in every instance by the

EAGLE DYSPEPSIA TROCHES.

They will immediately correct a sour stomach, check vomiting and heartburn; cure sickness or pain in the stomach, constipation, liver complaint, headache, etc. Being pleasant, safe and harmless, are a sure cure for infants suffering from weak stomach.

Price, Thirty-Five Cents per Box.

EARLY BIRD
WORM POWDER.

At all times safe, reliable, strictly vegetable and tasteless, used by old and young with perfect safety, even when worms are not present. Requires but one dose to effect a cure.

Price, 15 Cents per Package.

Sold by all Druggists, or sent by Mail, on receipt of Price.

NEBEKER & CO., Prop'rs.

12th and Ellsworth Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Settings.

THE weather has been quite damp ever since the fire.

THE new brick store for Miss E. F. Metz & Co., is progressing slowly.

THE schooner A. Plugger, is repaired, launched again, and started about her business.

FOR a magnificent stock of Cigars and Tobaccos, call at Kruger & Divison, No. 45 Pearl street, Grand Rapids.

A COMPLETE account of the battle with and the surrender of the Nec Perzes will be found on the inside; also the President Message complete.

MR. KENYON's new bank building, is under construction between E. Van der Veen's hardware store and L. Spruietma & Son's boot and shoe store on Eighth street.

THE railroad between this city and Grand Rapids is undergoing considerable repairs, a large gang of men finding temporary employment on the gravel train, besides the gang relaying the track with steel rails.

THE large bell for Hope Church has arrived, it is considered about four times as large as the bell in the First Reformed Church. It will be a nice little job to swing the big elephant, now that they have it. We hope, however, they will succeed.

SWITZERLAND has several renowned watch schools, where the old fashioned system of watchmaking was taught to inquiring minds. These schools are, however, rapidly fading in repute, as machinery of American invention has generally superseded the old processes.

ON Monday evening next, October 22nd, Mr. H. Doesburg will open his evening school. Those unable to attend the public schools or college during the day and wishing tuition in Dutch, English, German, French, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mathematics, Geometry, etc., can apply to him in person.

WE call the attention of our young men and women and their parents to the advertisement of Prof. Swensberg. The professor has received the highest economies for efficiency in tuition from all our prominent men and scholars in Western Michigan, and has placed his Business College, in the city of Grand Rapids, on a footing that is at once an honor to himself and to the State.

ON Wednesday last, the 17th inst., while the schooner Sea Bird was making for Saugatuck harbor, about two miles out, a man by the name of Robert Abbey, resident of Saugatuck, fell from the topsail yard overboard, and was drowned. The only knowledge the rest of the men had of the sad affair was that they heard a heavy thud, supposed to be the man striking the rail as he fell, and subsequently missing him.

SINCE our late fire the question of inadequate water induced Messrs. Van Landegend & Mells to test the well they have sunk down for the city in the First Ward, in January of last year, and requested engine No. 2, to turn out on Monday afternoon last and give it a fair trial. After half an hour's pumping they found the water coming clearer and more free than at the start, and it was the prevailing opinion, that in spite of the dry season just passed, this well at least was inexhaustible.

THERE are gibes in Republican organs over the downfall of Tilden and his reform wing of the New York democracy. Yet it might be stated that it would be to the credit of the Republican party of New York if it could show as powerful and as successful a reform section as Tilden has given the Democracy, even if it had to end in a downfall. The Republicans in New York have exhibited less power of resistance to the ring-rule and office-holding despotism in their party than the Democrats have. As it is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all, it is a good deal more honorable to have tried and failed than never to have tried.

In another column will be found a call for the meeting of fruitgrowers at the office of Mr. A. Visser, next door to this office, on Saturday, Oct. 27, at 9 o'clock P. M. and everybody interested in the fruit culture is invited to attend. This association will in due course of time become a powerful benefactor of the trade in and around this city, and it behooves every fruitgrower to attend their meetings, join in its compact and promote his own interest, those of the association, and thereby the whole community. Do not neglect it. Fruitgrowing is destined to become immense around Black Lake and River, and the association of growers will augment it and improve it. Come and tell us your experience of the season just closed, and let us profit by each others experience and observations. Come one and all!

GREENBACKS were worth yesterday in New York 97 3/4 cents in gold.

H. W. VERBECK & Co., have got the frame up of their new double store.

THE Board of Supervisors after being in session about ten days, adjourned on Friday last.

THE Boston Councilmen have voted not to pay for alcoholic beverages in any municipal entertainment.

THE general fall market day will be held at Zeeland, on Wednesday, Nov. 27th, and preparations are such that a big day is expected.

THE rumor about Mr. Huisman's hanging his little girl is a hoax of the first order. We saw Mr. Huisman and the little girl in person yesterday, and both seemed healthy and happy.

THE Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal church will give an oyster supper at their church parlors in this city on Wednesday evening, October 24th, 1877. All are cordially invited.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Oct. 18, 1877: Chas. E. Irvin, 2, Henry Kenney, Webster Stoddard, A. S. Norton, A. G. Livergood, Geo. A. Godard.

WM. VERBECK, P. M.

THE parties whose buildings were destroyed by the recent fire have re-considered their plan of building immediately and will wait until next Spring. It is hoped that both the Van Puttens and Mr. Kenyon will agree to put up one continuous brick block.

THE School question in Zeeland in regard to a teacher, is in a fair way of being adjusted. Mr. F. Freeman, of Otsego, Mich., is said to be the final choice, and it is hoped it may be a good one, who will not fritter his time away with new "fandangoes," but give substantial tuition.

OUR readers will notice the new advertisement about the fall and winter stock of the Misses Van den Berge. These young ladies carry an immense stock of choice selected goods, among which are many new novelties, and standard articles not heretofore introduced in this city. Go and see them.

AMONG the novelties of the coming Paris exhibition will be a youth of fourteen with feet shaped precisely like his hands. He can use them for the same purposes, and plays upon the piano with both hands and feet, having a peculiar chair which enables him to curl his body into the necessary position. He is a very good performer, and speaks both English and German. His French is yet imperfect.

AS additional particulars are received of the battle of Monday last the magnitude of the Russian victory and the disastrous extent of the Turkish defeat become apparent. It is now estimated that the Russians captured thirty-two battalions of infantry, four brigades of artillery, 100 officers, and 2,000 horses, besides an enormous quantity of military stores and provisions. The Turkish loss from all sources is stated at 16,000 men.

A WONDER, for which science has not yet offered an explanation, happened in the town of Manlius on Tuesday last. A man by the name of Dalton, while driving along with a heavy truck, containing pine saw log 16 feet long and 2 ft diameter, accidentally drove over a boy of 9 1/2 years old. Mr. Dalton, in looking around, saw in a glance what had happened—saw the boy jump up, after the immense wheel had passed over him just below the ribs, and expected to see him unscathed, but the boy seems unhurt (for a downright wonder) and is doing well to-day.

CAPT. Benson, at one time master of Lord Byron's yacht, published a book in which the following passage occurs. "Percy Shelley, who heretofore made no secret of his infidelity, and whose spirits we thought that no danger could ever appall, appeared (during a squall at sea) to have lost all energy, and the horrors of what he supposed to be approaching death, made him weep like a child. Those names which he never before pronounced but in ridicule he now called upon in moving accents of serious prayer, and implored the protection of that being whose existence he affected to disbelieve."

A NOTABLE society event on Wednesday evening was the marriage of Miss Wilhelmina Plugger, of this city, and Mr. Dirk Kruidenier, of Pella, Iowa, at the Third Reformed Church, Rev. H. Uiterwijk officiating. A large concourse of people filled the church to see the gallant Iowian take one of Holland's finest flowers and transplant it to his more westerly home. The bride was dressed in white silk—the first one of the kind we ever saw paraded up to an altar in this city. A reception was given at the bride's parents after the ceremony, and a beautiful variety of costly presents were displayed. At 9:45 they started for Chicago, where they will stop at the Palmer House, until next Tuesday, then proceed to Pella, Iowa. We wish them a long and a happy life.

OUR harbor is in a good condition, but Saugatuck harbor is barring up.

WE have received indications that some more new buildings are contemplated.

"THERE isn't a vegetable," says the Worcester Press, "that can ketchup with the tomato."

A FRENCHMAN thinks he has discovered that round eared animals love music, and sharp eared animals hate it.

MUSKOGON mills, it is reported, will close down next week, and the men will go to the pine woods for the winter.

THE Dutch are still at war in Acheen, and lately lost two officers and sixty men, while eighty were wounded. The Achenese lost only thirty-eight killed and wounded.

MR. Q. Huyser, well and favorably known as an employe in the large wagon shop of Mr. Wm. Wickers, in the Village of Zeeland, had the misfortune to get a silver in one of his eyes, to such a dangerous extent that it is believed he will lose the sight.

M. W. TARBOX, formerly of the Grand Rapids Times, has again entered the newspaper field. He is now editor and publisher of the Galveston Journal of Commerce a fine looking paper, devoted, as its name indicates, to a general review of commerce. May success be his reward.

It is much remarked in Paris that M. Thiers in his manifesto describes M. Grevy as "illustrious." No man was ever more sparing than M. Thiers of adulatory epithets, and, therefore, it is not unreasonably concluded that he wished to designate M. Grevy as the man most apt to be his successor.

A NEW sect called "the Purifiers," belonging to the Greek Church, has sprung up in Russia. Their leading doctrines are that all persons must marry on coming of age; that the husband must be subordinate to the wife, and recognize her as the head of the family; and that once a week he must confess his sins to his wife.

MR. Fautrat asserts that wooded land receives more rain than bare land in its immediate neighborhood. Pine forests attract more moisture than other forests. Pine trees also retain in their branches more than half the rain which falls on them, while leafy trees permit more than half of the rainfall to reach the earth immediately.

A COUPLE were married in Georgia by a justice of the peace. Unto the man he said: "Sir, will you have the beloved woman you hold by the right hand, in the name of the state of Georgia, Cobb county, and the new constitution, whether it be adopted or not, to be your lawful wedded wife?" And to the woman he said: "Madam, will you take this man to be your lawful husband under the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Georgia, no matter who is president?"

THE society formed in France a year or two ago for the purpose of surveying for a canal to unite the Atlantic and Pacific by the Darien route is making progress in its operations. Its explorers are busily at work in the United States of Colombia, under the directions of Lieut. Wyse, who reports his confidence that an interoceanic canal by way of Colombia will soon be an accomplished fact. He specially favors the Colombian route, because it will not require such expensive locks as the Nicaragua route, while the lowest gradients and narrowest isthmuses are also found in Colombia.

THE Living Issue, a Prohibition journal published in Boston, states that the blue ribbon and red ribbon temperance revivals of Francis Murphy in New York and Pennsylvania are utter humbugs, and that the converted whisky-drinkers and saloon-keepers are backsliding and returning to their evil habits. The Living Issue gloats over the fact, if it be one, in a manner that shows it could hear of nothing more hateful than the success of any other temperance movement than a prohibitory one. As the prohibitory movement, however, are even more unsuccessful than Mr. Murphy's, there would seem to be but little room for exultation of any kind by the Living Issue.

THE following are the arrivals and clearances up to Friday morning.

ARRIVALS.
Oct. 12.—Schr. Hope, from Muskegon, 20 m shingles.
" 12.— " Trader, from Charlevoix, 9 cda bark.
" 13.— " Shank, from Racine, light.
" 13.— " Riva, from Chicago, light.
" 17.— " Garibaldi, from Racine, light.
" 18.— " Tri-Color, from Chicago, 8 car boys of acid, 10 pigs sundries.
" 18.— " Spray, from Chicago, light.
" 19.— " U. H. Joelin, from Manistee, light.
CLEARANCES.
Oct. 12.—Schr. Hope, to Muskegon, 200 bu butter, 200 doz. Eggs, 25 bu apples, 250 bu potatoes, 5 bbls flour, 1,000 bu feed, 100 bu onions, 150 cabbages.
" 12.— " Trader, to Pine River, 100 bu apples.
" 13.— " Shank, to Racine, 250 bu apples, 700 bu grapes, 25 bu onions, 70 bbls apples.
" 13.— " Riva, to Chicago, 60 cda wood.
" 17.— " Garibaldi, to Racine, 200 bu apples, 40 bbls grapes, 1 bbl flour.
" 18.— " Tri-Color, to Chicago, 30 m oak lumber.
" 18.— " Spray, to Chicago, 35 m Elm lumber.
" 19.— " U. H. Joelin, to Manistee, 125 bu apples, 30 bu potatoes, 2 bu onions.

D. B. K. VANRAALTE
DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

Of the neatest styles and best qualities which I offer cheaper than anybody else.

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D. B. K. VANRAALTE.

CROCKERY!

From and after this date, I intend to devote to this line of trade the necessary attention, and will keep on hand a complete stock of White Granite and C. C. Ware.

A liberal deduction to those who buy sets or in large quantities.
Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.
G. J. VAARWERK.
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.

I HAVE a desirable farm containing 41 acres, situated on Black Lake, 3 1/2 miles west of the City of Holland, Michigan. It is called the "Woodruff Farm," and contains all the conveniences of a modern farm—a good house, water in abundance etc. There are some 300 grape vines that bear well, also 100 apple trees, pear trees, cherry trees, crab apple and transcendent. It is a splendid site and increasing in value. I will sell the above for a reasonable price. Address THOMAS LYNCH, Racine, Wis.

24-13w

TO THE PUBLIC.

I, the undersigned, am daily receiving

New Spring Goods.

My Stock is Complete,

Consisting of all kinds of

NEW FURNITURE.

A large stock of well selected Wall Paper and window shades, which I sell at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I always keep on hand a full stock of

COFFINS,

From the cheapest to the finest WALNUT CASES in the market, and cheaper than in any other place.

Live Geese Feather, Beds and Pillows.

Give me a call and see for yourself, before you go elsewhere.

All qualities of Carpets cheap; also, all kinds of Mattresses.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.
S. REIDSEMA.
HOLLAND, Sept. 23, 1877.

PHOENIX HOTEL

JAMES RYDER, Proprietor.

This hotel has changed hands, and will henceforth be run by its old proprietor. The traveling community can rely on the best accommodations. Its situation, near the Chicago depot, makes it the handiest and easiest hotel for the weary traveler.

JAMES RYDER.

HOLLAND, August 1, 1877.

FRUIT WANTED.

HIGHEST Cash Price paid for Apples and Peaches at Harrington's Dock.

2w E. TODD & CO.

TRY

DR. SCHOUTEN'S

Compound Syrup of

RHUBARB,

It is the best cure for

DIARRHŒA,

As hundreds of families learned by experience.

A fair trial with children will convince you, and you will always keep it in the house.

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 23. Situated between J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store, and P. A. Steketor's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of H. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, April 7, 1877.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell eighty acres of splendid clay soil, six miles from this city. Near church and school house, at a bargain, 30 acres of this land is partially improved. Also 40 acres of unimproved land in the Township of Fillmore. Inquire of M. D. HOWARD.

REVOLUTION

—AND—

CHANGE!

WHERE?

In the Drug Store of

J. O. DOESBURG

Who has adopted as his motto:

Quick Sales & Small Profits

Everything is decreasing in value, and also Medicines, be they patent or otherwise, for

MEN & BEAST,

The Same with

Oils, Paints, Brushes, Etc.

We have got to be contented with small profits in these

"HARD TIMES,"

We invite Farmers and Citizens to come and try, if we put our motto into practice. I will guarantee honest and kind treatment to customers, at the lowest rates, irrespective of age, sex, or social standing.

The store will always be open from early morning to late in the evening.

My request to the inhabitants of this Colony is

Give me, at least, a part of your trade.

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, September 10, 1877.

N. B.—All liquors, sold for medicinal purposes only, as pure as you may wish them; also, a fine stock of cigars and tobaccos, as cheap as anywhere else.

Joslin & Breyman,

Stocks, Jewels, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1877.

Look to Your Children!

THE GREAT

SOOTHING REMEDY!

MRS. WHITCOMB'S

Soothing Syrup

FOR CHILDREN.

Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children.

Cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, in Children of all ages.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

It is the Infants' and Children's Great Soothing Remedy, in all disorders brought on by teething or any other cause.

Be particular in calling for MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP, and take no other.

Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Old Si Talks Logic About Hayes.

The pending discussion was about "what Hayes said," when one darkey announced: "When you heathen 'publican' President talk like he did hit's gittin' time fer we niggers ter hunt de woods." "Dat's whar all fool niggers oughter bin long ago," ejaculated Old Si.

"What's you gottin' do wid hit?"

"I see got dis ter say, dat Hayes kno'd de nigger wuzn't in de right pew, an' he sot 'bout ter 'range de congresshun so dat de subsequense preechin' 'ud do am some good!"

"How is dat?"

"Kase der ain't no use er holdin' er note-book upside down in front ob yer face when you kant sing 'ceptin' by 'eah! So dere warn't no use ob de nigger tryin' ter run polyticks in dis country when he'd gottin' pend on somebody else ter tell him haw ter do hit."

"Den what's de nigger gwine ter do?" anxiously queried another.

"Gwine ter 'lect hissef ter meat and bred by holdin' up dese white fokes dat Hayes sez kno's how ter govern; Hit's time dat you niggers learnt dat freeddom don't mean jess votin'." Der freer we's got on dat line de po'rer we's got!"

"You're right dar!"

"An' de only suddern polley dat's good fer de nigger now is stickin' ter de foks dat he kno's an' sayin' ter dem: "You run dis mersheen ter de best advantage—ez long ez de greese on de pot-licker b'ar up c'on-bred crums nebber mind nigger suffridges!" Dat de trufe ob what Hayes said, ennyhow, an' whenebber you 'dopts dat flatforn dar's gwine ter be fatter niggers in Georgy dan's bin heah sence fo' de wah!"

And only the darky with the blue navy patch on the seat of his white cotton trousers didn't agree with the old man.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Mrs. Lee on the "Yankees."

About two years before the death of Mrs. Robert E. Lee, I happened to be a passenger with her on the canal packet boat from this city to Richmond. Two young ladies came on board from some point in Buckingham county, and were introduced to Mrs. Lee. In a short time they commenced to abuse the Yankees, repeating the word "Yankee" in almost every breath. This was kept up for more than a half hour, until presently Mrs. Lee seemed to get somewhat nervous, and in a gentle and ladylike manner said: "Young ladies, it is exceedingly unpleasant to me to hear the people of any one section of our country spoken of disrespectfully. My husband went North soon after the war and found many friends there, and they contributed fifty thousand dollars toward the establishment of the college over which he presided. We have these boys from the North, as well as from the South; we know no difference; we love them all alike; and, as I said before, it is exceedingly unpleasant to me, as it was to my husband, to have any section of our country abused." I am not entirely sure that I have accurately stated the amount of money Mrs. Lee said had been subscribed in the North, but think it was fifty thousand dollars. The rest of her remarks were almost literally as I have given them. One of the young ladies seemed to feel keenly the gentle rebuke, and her countenance indicated that it would have been a relief to her if a hole in the floor had opened and let her through. Mrs. Lee at the time was an invalid, and moved with the assistance of crutches. A more angelic countenance than her's I never looked upon.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

War in Rutgers College.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 16.—On Wednesday of last week the class of '79 of Rutgers College, numbering 49 members, made a raid on the armory of the college and securing Springfield rifles marched into the class room where their new professor, Mr. Meriman, was waiting to conduct the usual mathematical recitations. The faculty considered their conduct as an outrage, and held several meetings to provide some measures for preventing such skylarking. They determined upon inflicting two admonitions on every member of the class. Under the rules a student receiving four admonitions is suspended, and the above punishment suspends four members, who had previously received two marks, until after Thanksgiving.

The Class of '79 upon hearing this decision held a meeting and unanimously resolved not to enter their recitation room until their suspended members were reinstated. The faculty were informed of this determination. This morning the class as a body refused to attend the class exercises, and if it is repeated to-morrow they will all be suspended. The members of the class say that they are determined not to yield.

[Could not the above news item be used by our Elders as an argument to have Theology reinstated in Hope College?—Ed.]

THE Prince of Wales is taking a deep personal interest in the Paris Exhibition to be held next year. He doesn't want England beaten.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss. Probate Court for said County: Estate of Seth Kibbelink, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said Estate, and six months from the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1877, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate, to all persons having claims against said Estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that we will meet on Saturday the tenth day of November, A. D. 1877, and on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. 1878, at nine o'clock a. m. of each day, at the office of B. Van Schelven, in the City of Holland, in said county, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated, Holland, October 4, A. D. 1877.

ISAAC MARSHALL,
G. VAN SCHELVEN,
A. M. KANTER,
Commissioners.

\$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$36 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$30 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALL & Co., Portland, Maine. 33-ly

To the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Port Sheldon Bridge (so-called) has been condemned as unsafe, and all parties using said bridge hereafter, will do so at their own risk.

Dated, September 27th, A. D. 1877.

Signed, FRANK M. HARVEY,
Commissioner of Highways for the Township of Niles.

By order of the Township Board.
33-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and tested on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1877, against the goods and chattels, and for the want thereof, then against the lands and tenements of John Busquet, and to me directed and delivered. I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of John Busquet, the defendant named in said execution, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to-wit: The south-west quarter (1/4) of the north-east quarter (1/4) of section fifteen (15), town seven (7), north range sixteen (16) west; All said land and premises being situated in the township of Grand Haven, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, according to the United States survey; and shall offer the same for sale, or such portion of said property as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, with cost and collection fees, at public vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at one o'clock in the afternoon of the

Twelfth day of November, A. D. 1877,
at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, Sept. 24th, A. D. 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan.
WHEELER & GREEN, In Person.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and tested on the seventeenth day of December, A. D. 1874, against the goods and chattels, and for the want thereof, then against the lands and tenements of John Busquet, and to me directed and delivered. I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of John Busquet, the defendant named in said execution, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to-wit: The south-half of the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section twenty (20), town five (5), north of range fourteen (14), west; All said lands and premises being situated in the township of Zealand, County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, according to the United States survey; and shall offer the same for sale, or such portion of said property as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, with costs and collection fees, at public vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at 12 o'clock, at noon, of the

Twelfth day of November, A. D. 1877,
at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated, September 24, A. D. 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan.
GRISWOLD & ORT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.



SPENCER'S BITTER WINE

OF IRON

PRINCIPAL DEPOT 107 N. 3RD ST. PHILA.

This is probably the strongest, purest and best preparation of Iron known. One trial will convince. Price, \$1.00 per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.
Special Agents, Philadelphia.

Harrington Marble Works.

[Next door to Harrington's Cheap Cash Store.]

Leweke, Krumbein & Luce,

Manufacturers of
TABLETS, HEADSTONES
MONUMENTS

And all kinds of
CEMETERY WORK
—IN STONE—

We keep constantly on hand the best kind of stock, and also a nice variety of designs. Lettering done in the English, Holland and German languages, as desired.

All Work Warranted and Prices Low.

Give us a call before you order, and patronize your home industry.
HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 23 1877.

NEW MATERIAL

Just Received at
THE
"NEWS"
JOB OFFICE.

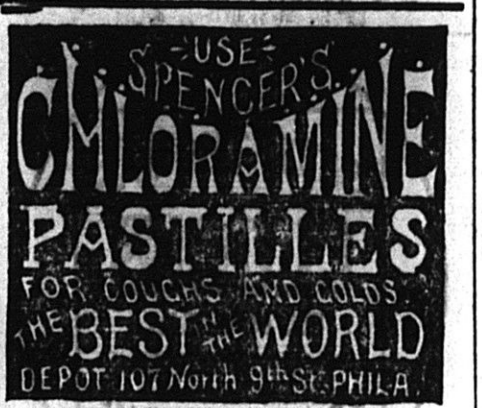
Our facilities for Job Printing are unequalled in this city, and we are at all times prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING
Promptly and Neatly
IN THE
English & Holland Languages.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING
LETTER HEADS,
NOTE HEADS,
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PRICE LISTS,
CARDS,
TAGS, &c.

Programmes,
Handbills,
Law Blanks,
Etc., Etc., Etc

All kinds of Color and Ornamental printing. Call and examine specimens and prices.



USE SPENCER'S CHLORAMINE PASTILLES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. DEPOT 107 NORTH 3RD ST. PHILA.

PRICE, 35 CENTS.

Johnston, Holloway & Co.,
Special Agents, Philadelphia.

NEW Hardware Store

COR. EIGHTH AND FISH STREETS.

J. VANDERVEEN, Proprietor.

The undersigned has opened a hardware store in the old stand of G. J. Haverkate, where he will keep constantly on hand a complete stock of General Hardware, Stoves, Glass, Nails, Farming Implements, Carpenter's Tools and everything else belonging to our line of business.

Tinware very Neatly and Promptly Repaired.

Call and see and give us a share of your Patronage.

A large assortment of Parlor Stoves,
J. VANDERVEEN.

SWEET'S HOTEL

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
T. H. LYON, — Proprietor.

Special Announcement.

The undersigned desires to announce to the public in general, that he is now the sole proprietor of this well-known and popular hotel, and that he will hereafter give his personal attention to the management of the house and the wants of his guests. The house has been refitted and refurnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 100 handsome and commodious rooms, fifty of which can be had with board at \$2.00 per day, and the remainder at the usual price. Having conducted the hotel business in Grand Rapids for the past sixteen years, and thankful for former patronage, the proprietor hopes for a continuance of the same. The rooms of Sweet's Hotel are not excelled by any public house in the State, the tables are supplied with all the markets afford, and careful attention is given by all employees.

Hoping to receive a liberal patronage from the traveling public, which will be duly appreciated by the proprietor.

T. H. LYON.

TERRIBLE MASSACRE!

After you read the latest dispatches from the European seat of war, then proceed to

W. S. HOFSTRA'S NEW CLOTHING HOUSE

NO 82 EIGHTH STREET,
Opposite Van Raalte Boot and Shoe Store, and you will see the most astounding Stock of

Ready Made Clothing, Shirts, Hosiery, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,
Slaughtered or Sold for almost no price at all.

All kinds of Country Produce, such as Wheat, Corn, Barley, Potatoes, Apples, Butter, Eggs, etc., taken in exchange for goods.

This lot of goods was traded for Real Estate, and did not cost any cash, and therefore we can afford to give such bargains, as seldom occur.
HOLLAND, Aug. 25, 1877. 28-4w **W. S. HOFSTRA.**

CHAS. SCHMIDT, AUG. P. SCHMIDT.

Monuments and Tombstones
Of all kinds and sizes.

Inscriptions cut in both the English & Dutch languages.

Dealer in all kinds of American and Foreign Marble and Granite.

Chas. Schmidt & Bro.,
77 CANAL STREET,
14-1y GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PHENIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,

Of the Most Approved Patterns; And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching, Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM
DRY KILN
AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER
WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,
Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.
H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S

Livery, Sale and Board Stable.

BARN WE T OF CITY HOTEL.

Fine horses and beautiful carriages, cutters, and all kinds of vehicles can always be obtained at our stable at reasonable rates.

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.
JOHN VAUPELL.

HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-1y

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the M. L. S. depot at \$325 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down.

Apply to,
M. D. HOWARD.

TUG FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms.

Inquire of
MANLY D. HOWARD.

HOLLAND, Mich. Holland, Mich.

1877. FALL AND WINTER. 1877.

Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods,
And a large stock of
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
Scarfs, Hoods, Cloaks,
Standard Trimmings, Worsted Goods, German-town Canvass, Hats, Feathers, Flowers,
Ribbons, Lace Collars, Dress Silks
and Cloaking.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,
EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH

A New Arrival

Of all kinds of
SUMMER GOODS,

And a fine lot of
BOYS' CLOTHING

Is offered very cheap at

J. W. BOSMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.
J. W. BOSMAN.
HOLLAND, May 26, 1876. 42-1y

HOLLAND MACHINE SHOP.

CLARK & GOODRICK, Proprietors.

Having rented the machine shop and power, owned by Wm. H. Deming, of this place, we are prepared to repair all kinds of

Machinery, Stationary and Portable Engines

Setting up New Machinery,

SHAFTING, ETC.,

Making New Work, Saw Arbors, Shafting,

PULLEYS, ETC.,

Mr. Clark having had fourteen years of experience in setting up and repairing Engines, Boilers, putting in Steam heating apparatus, Pipe-building for steam, gas and water, we will try and give satisfaction to all that give us a call.

CLARK & GOODRICK.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 17, 1877. 15-1y

BOOKBINDING!

The undersigned wishes to inform his old friends and residents of Holland and vicinity that being at present located at Muskegon, he has made arrangements with Mr. D. B. Means, at Holland, at whose store, on River street, all job work for binding can be left. I have purchased a new and complete line of tools and stock and will furnish first-class work.

A. CLOETINGH.

Muskegon, Sept. 3 1876.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and radical cure of Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhea, induced by Self Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and fire; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

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41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.